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UNIONISTS, SOCIALISTS PROTEST AIR DRILL WITH U.S.

OW060631 Tokyo KYODO in English 0543 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Shintomi, Miyazaki Pref., Feb 6 KYODO -- Japan's Self-Defense Forces (SDF) and the U.S. forces in Japan started a four-day joint air exercise Monday morning with the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force's Nyutabaru base here as the drill center.

From the SDF, the ASDF and Maritime Self-Defense Force are joining. The U.S. participants are the Air Force and Marine Corps' air troops based in Japan. This is the first participation by maritime forces from both sides in the exercise, the 56th ever and fifth at the Nyutabaru base.

From the Japanese side, 170 planes in total are joining. They include F-4 Phantom and F-15 Eagle fighters and RF-4 patrol planes from the Air Self-Defense Force's Nyutabaru base, Tsuiki and Kasuga bases in Fukuoka Prefecture, and Hyakuri base in Ibaraki Prefecture. The Maritime Self-Defense Force joined with two up-to-date destroyers, including the 5,200-ton Shirane. A total of 120 U.S. planes, including F-15s, A-6 Intruder bombers and an E-3a Sentry AWACS plane, are taking part.

The drill for Monday and Tuesday centers on combat between fighters of different types. Scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday are attacks on destroyers and support combat drills. The area for the drills is off Shikoku Island in western Japan.

A protest group of socialists, unionists and others staged a rally in front of the Nyutabaru base Monday morning and a demonstration march around the base later. No major trouble was reported. The protesters claimed the Japan-U.S. joint drill is linked with the U.S.-South Korea "Team Spirit 84" exercise, which began in South Korea last Wednesday. They also said the Japan-U.S. drill was escalated in quality, joined by the A-6 Intruder aircraft capable of tactical nuclear attack.

MITI URGES MORE AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS FROM U.S.

OW060201 Tokyo KYODO in English 0514 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 6 KYODO -- Expanded imports of U.S. agricultural products are the key to solution of overall Japan-U.S. trade problems, International Trade and Industry Minister Hikosaburo Okonogi said Monday.

"The issue is very difficult but must be dealt with as a nationwide problem," he told reporters after a Cabinet meeting at which he briefed other Cabinet members of his visit to the United States. The issue is very critical, he pointed out, for American leaders took it up in talks in Washington with him. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Shinjiro Yamamura is responsible for the agricultural problem.

Okonogi returned home Sunday from the United States where he conferred with Vice President George Bush and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige in Washington and joined with Trade Representative William Brock and Canadian and European trade negotiators in a four-way trade ministers' conference in Florida.

The Japanese Cabinet minister pledged he will discuss with those trade negotiators outstanding issues "frankly and very often" to arrive at solutions.

AUSTRALIA'S HAWKE WINDS UP OFFICIAL SCHEDULE

OW031107 Tokyo KYODO in English 1043 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Osaka, Feb 3 KYODO -- Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Friday there was a great deal Australia could learn from Japan.

Winding up his official schedule by meeting Kansai (western Japan) businessmen and visiting a major electronics plant here, Hawke said Australia could learn much from Japan as it strives to extend its exports beyond traditional resources trade. "The Australian trade relationship with Japan is at something of a crossroads," Hawke told business leaders at a lunch given in his honor by the Kansai Federation of Economic Organizations (Kankeiren).

He said slower economic growth and changing Japanese demand meant Australia's sales of resources like iron ore and coal to Japan would not grow as they had in the past. "This imposes on Australian exporters a need to explore carefully new opportunities in the Japanese market," Hawke said, adding that in making the necessary adjustments, Australian industry unions and government could learn much from the industrial experience of Japan.

As a first step, Hawke later told a press conference, Australia would send an export promotion mission to Japan and Japan had agreed to send an import promotion mission to Australia. He also called for increased Japanese investment in Australian manufacturing industries, as a way of expanding trade in industrial goods. Hawke later visited the Kita Kadoma plant of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd. where he saw the production of video tape-recorders and talked with company officials. The Australian prime minister and his party were to stay overnight in Kyoto, before departing for South Korea Saturday on the second leg of Hawke's five-nation Asian tour.

Leaves for South Korea

OW040927 Tokyo KYODO in English 0917 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Osaka, Feb 4 KYODO -- Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke left for South Korea Saturday afternoon after winding up a five-day official visit to Japan. During his stay in Japan which started last Tuesday, Hawke held talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and also visited this commercial nerve center in western Japan. After South Korea, Hawke's current Asian tour will also take him to China, Singapore and Malaysia before returning home.

GOVERNMENT TO ACCEPT AQUINO SLAYING INVESTIGATORS

OW040047 Tokyo KYODO in English 0036 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Manila, Feb 3 KYODO -- Japan will accept a Philippine fact-finding mission to visit Tokyo to collect evidence on the August 21, 1983 assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino, a Japanese Embassy official said today.

Japan will extend help to the Manila board led by Corazon Agrava which has expressed the hope to go to Japan for an interview with witnesses, the official said. Earlier in the day, Agrava told newsmen that her board wanted to visit Japan in mid-February to take depositions from Japanese freelance journalist Kiyoshi Wakamiya, KYODO NEWS SERVICE reporter Katsuo Ueda and other witnesses in Japan. Both Wakamiya and Ueda were on the same airliner which carried Aquino back to Manila after a three-year exile in the United States.

THAI SUPREME COMMANDER CALLS ON NAKASONE

OW031117 Tokyo KYODO in English 1039 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 3 KYODO -- Thailand's supreme military commander Gen. Athit Kamlang-ek called on Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday and thanked him for Japan's aid for Kampuchean refugees in Thai camps. Athit visited Tokyo en route home from the United States. Japan backs Thailand and four other member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in calling for withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea.

PRIME MINISTER PLANS VISIT TO INDIA, PAKISTAN

OW060401 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo Feb 6 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone plans to visit India and Pakistan between late April and early May, informed sources said Monday. It will be the first tour of southwest Asia in 23 years by a Japanese prime minister. The previous one was made by the late Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda.

The sources said that Nakasone had earlier planned to visit Australia and New Zealand during the period sandwiched between Sundays on April 28 and May 6 and studded with various national holidays. But the oceanic trip will be moved to a later date in July or August, after the summit of the seven industrial democracies to be held in London in June.

The Indian and Pakistan governments are said to be ready to welcome Nakasone's visit, and it will be most likely made for eight days starting April 30, they added.

ASSOCIATION URGES DEEPER FRIENDLY TIES WITH PRC

OW031345 Tokyo KYODO in English 1150 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 3 KYODO -- The Japan-China Association Friday called for a further deepening of Japan-China friendly relations as the two countries move toward the 21st century.

The proposal was handed to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in the afternoon by former Tokyo University President Seiji Kaya, president of the association, and Liberal-Democratic Dietman Takeshi Noda, board chairman of the association.

Among other things, the association called for more exchanges of youths and students and further cultural and educational interchanges. The proposal was based on various opinions raised at an association-sponsored symposium on Sino-Japanese relations, held in commemoration of the official visit to Japan by Chinese Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang last November.

Nakasone told the association leaders that he would make personal efforts for development of bilateral friendship. Nakasone repeated his promise to establish a Sino-Japanese committee for the 21st century, discussed with Hu during his Japanese visit.

DIET RESUMES SPECIAL SESSION 6 FEBRUARY

OW051101 Tokyo KYODO in English 1045 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 5 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone delivers his policy speech at the Diet (parliament) Monday when a special session resumes from a recess to deliberate a draft budget for next fiscal 1984 and other bills.

The opposition camp wants to grill the government on such issues as finance, administrative reform, defense, educational reform and political ethics before the session ends May 23.

The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party suffered a setback in last December's general election but the party formed a coalition with the New Liberal Club, a splinter group of the LDP, to ensure a working majority in the Diet.

The opening ceremony of the resumed Diet special session will be held at the upper house in the presence of Emperor Hirohito Monday morning. Nakasone will deliver his policy speeches at the upper and lower houses in the afternoon. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and Economic Planning Agency chief Toshio Komoto will also deliver their respective policy speeches at both houses during the afternoon.

Party representatives will then take the floor to interpellate on the four government policy speeches at the lower house Wednesday and Thursday and at the upper house Thursday and Friday in their plenary sessions. Lawmakers will begin deliberations on bills at the lower house budget committee from February 13.

Following the four governmental speeches to be delivered Monday, the lower house will set up "council on the political ethics problem." The government plans to present 82 bills including 43 budget-related bills to the Diet session and is considering presenting 22 other bills. The ruling and opposition parties are likely to clash head-on over bills for increasing commodity taxes, charging people insured in health insurance societies for some of their medical expenses, and reforming two public corporations as well as administrative reform-related bills.

On the draft budget for fiscal 1984 starting this April, the opposition intends to grill the government on tax cuts and further tax increases to make up for some of the cuts, as well as a sharp hike in defense spending and policies to boost business. The opposition also intends to urge the government to get down to the political ethics problem and will be examining the plan to create an ad hoc committee to review the nation's education system.

NAKASONE REAFFIRMS '1 PERCENT' DEFENSE LIMIT

OW031113 Tokyo KYODO in English 1106 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 3 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday evening denied a report that he vaguely hinted at reviewing the current Japanese framework for keeping defense spending within 1 percent of the gross national product. The report earlier in the day said that he made it clear Friday his government would keep defense spending within 1 percent of the GNP in the forthcoming fiscal year but had left the future open.

The report said the premier had dropped the hint when meeting with seven supreme advisers to the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. When asked later by newsmen about the report, however, Nakasone denied having made such a remark. He said he only listened to the advisers' opinions. Nakasone told newsmen that he would stick to the 1 percent limit for defense spending.

GOVERNMENT, PARTY LEADERS AFFIRM DEFENSE LIMIT

OW041239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 4 KYODO -- Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami said Saturday that the 1976 government decision to limit the nation's defense spending to within 1 percent of gross national product will firmly remain unchanged in the future.

Fujinami made the remark when he was asked to comment during a Japan Broadcasting Corp. (NHK) filming session on the reported likelihood that the 1 percent limit will be broken in the national budget for coming fiscal 1984 if wages for public workers are raised as recommended by the national personnel authority.

Rokusuke Tanaka, secretary general of the Liberal-Democratic Party, who also attended the session, said the eight-year-old decision was meant to be reviewed in the light of changing circumstances. But he said that it was still too early to believe the fiscal 1984 defense spending would go beyond the 1 percent limit because of future economic growth and other factors yet to emerge.

KOMOTO FORESEES HIGHER ECONOMIC GROWTH

OW060623 Tokyo KYODO in English 0539 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 6 KYODO -- Economic Planning Agency Director General Toshio Komoto signaled Monday that Japan's inflation-adjusted economic growth in fiscal 1984 may prove higher than the government projected 4.1 percent. He told the Diet (parliament) that steady business recovery since the spring of last year has led him to believe the nation's economy will grow by 3.4 percent in the current fiscal year, ending in March.

"I have projected that pertinent government policies, coupled with the dynamism of the private economic sector, will bring about a real growth rate of around 4.1 percent in new fiscal 1984 (beginning in April)," Komoto said. "I see the possibility that depending on economic developments at home and abroad in the months ahead, the private-sector economy may gain much greater momentum (in the new financial year)."

Komoto defined fiscal 1984 as a year "in which we can open the way toward sustained economic growth" with the help of stable prices at home and recovery of the world economy. He expressed concern over high unemployment, particularly in Europe, high interest rates in the U.S., accumulated debts in less developed countries and persistent trade protectionism. He also pointed out that despite the yen's recovering value against the dollar and growing Japanese imports, the country's massive current account surplus remains unabated.

The chief economic policy planner said that the priority task in this situation is to ensure sustained economic growth, led predominantly by an expansion of private demand at home. He said: "Only by keeping our economy growing, will it be easier to find a fundamental solution to our external economic frictions." He pledged that Japan will promote imports, encourage capital inflow, facilitate international transactions in the yen and pave the way for further liberalization of the financial and capital markets in keeping with the economic package the government announced last October.

MITI TO REVISE 'SOFTWARE PROTECTION' BILL

OW031326 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 3 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) intends to adjust its proposed bill for protection of computer software in the face of strong objections from the United States as well as Japan's Cultural Affairs Agency, ministry officials said Friday.

The United States has expressed strong suspicions that the bill, tentatively named the "program rights" bill, has the ulterior objective of protecting Japanese firms. It seems uneasy especially because of the recent industrial espionage cases in which Japanese makers were charged with stealing know-how of International Business Machines Corp. (IBM). MITI will explain the planned revision to the U.S. at a meeting of a joint working group of the two nations on high technologies, scheduled for February 21 and 22 in Tokyo, the officials said.

The "program rights" bill has the avowed purpose of preventing the piracy or copying of software without permission while promoting software development. MITI's revision of the bill centers on two points which have drawn much fire, they said. These are the period of protection and the arbitration system which would enable a software developer to use the software of other developers. Under MITI's present bill, the software right would be regarded as an industrial right and protected for 15 years. Moreover, when developers refused to allow others to use their software, those seeking access would be able to turn to arbitration by the minister of international trade and industry to use the software under certain conditions.

However, the Cultural Affairs Agency, which now protects computer software under the copyright law, has expressed objections to the 15-year period of protection, because copyright is now protected for 50 years after the death of a protected individual or the public notice of corporate copyright.

The U.S. has also expressed dissatisfaction because in that country computer software is protected by copyright for 50 years after the individual developer's death and for 75 years after public notice in the case of corporate copyright. The U.S. also suspects the arbitration system has the hidden purpose of protecting domestic firms.

MITI, therefore, is considering lengthening the period of protection and setting strict conditions regarding arbitration procedures to prevent misuse of the system, the officials said. It intends to complete adjustment of views on the proposed bill with the U.S. and the Cultural Affairs Agency so that it may be submitted to the Diet (parliament) by the end of March, they said.

BRIEFS

ZIMBABWE EARTH STATION -- Tokyo, 3 Feb KYODO -- Zimbabwe has ordered from Japan a 2.4 billion yen (10 million dollar) earth station to open direct communication links with 13 other countries through Intelsat satellites, industry sources said Friday. The southern African country has selected a consortium of NEC Corp. and Sumitomo Corp. as the successful bidder to build the station. The turnkey contract calls for construction of the station, microwave relay stations and other related facilities. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0304 GMT 3 Feb 84 OW]

POLITICAL BUREAU, MILITARY COMMISSION VIGILANCE ORDER

SK040830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA) -- A joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, and the Central Military Commission, of the Workers' Party of Korea was held on February 4.

The joint meeting has presided over by the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Central Military Commission of the party.

The joint meeting discussed the strained situation created in our country in connection with the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises started by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique on February 1.

The military exercises are a product of the open policies of aggression and war pursued by the U.S. imperialists against us.

It is a trite method of the imperialists to seek a way out of the political and economic crisis in aggression and war. Driven by the foolish desire to get out of their serious political and economic crisis and gratify their wild ambition for world supremacy, the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their aggression and war provocation manoeuvres everywhere in the world with open sabrerattling.

The new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists assume critical gravity and danger in our country.

According to their aggressive Asian strategy, the U.S. imperialists are making haste with the formation of a three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea; they have increased military bases in and around South Korea and made a massive shipment of nuclear weapons and various modern means of war into South Korea to turn it into a most dangerous powder magazine for a war and nuclear advance base.

Through the provocative "Team Spirit" joint military exercises which have been staged since 1976 like an annual event, the U.S. imperialists have carried out military rehearsals for attacking the northern half of the republic jointly with the South Korean puppet army by massively hurling at a time their aggression forces and ultra-modern military technical equipment into South Korea, and have sharply expanded their scope every year. This year they have started the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises largest ever in scale with the mobilisation of huge armed forces more than 200,000 strong and sophisticated weapons of mass destruction.

Mobilised in these exercises are several army corps and division headquarters, infantry and airborne brigades, carrier battle group, landing mobile unit, two landing battle groups of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and Marine task force unit composed of Marine combat corps belonging to the U.S. Seventh Fleet, and other units at various levels under main headquarters of the U.S. forces based in the U.S. mainland, Hawaii and overseas.

Also hurled into the exercises are many warplanes capable of carrying nuclear weapons including the "B-52" strategic bombers and missiles and sophisticated military equipment including "UH-60-A" Blackhawk helicopters claimed to be the ultra-modern large transport plane.

Aggressive armed forces began to swarm to the Korean peninsula from the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, Guam island, Okinawa of Japan and the Clark air base in the Philippines, and the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and the puppet army have been put on a combat posture.

Dark clouds of war are gathering hourly over the Korean peninsula. The U.S. imperialists are staging the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion" from the North. But this is nothing but a smokescreen for covering up their heinous color as an aggressor.

Not only once have we declared that we have no intention to "invade South" or to solve the question of the country's reunification by means of war.

A joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Third Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly held recently declared that tripartite talks should be held with the participation of the South Korean authorities in talks between us and the United States to discuss the questions of signing a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and withdrawing the U.S. troops from South Korea and of adopting a non-aggression declaration between North and South as a new measure for a peaceful solution of the Korean question, and urged the United States and the South Korean authorities to respond to the tripartite talks.

Our proposal for tripartite talks is an expression of our sincere, peaceloving efforts. It proceeds from the stand of removing the danger of war from the Korean peninsula, preserving and consolidating peace and opening a peaceful phase for a settlement of the Korean question by means of dialogue and negotiation among the parties responsible for the settlement of the Korean question.

To remove the tensions on the Korean peninsula and solve the Korean question by peaceful means is a demand of the times and the nation. And for us and the United States and the South Korean authorities to hold tripartite talks is a most realistic and reasonable way of negotiation for solving the Korean question in a peaceful way at the present juncture.

That is why our people and the world's peaceloving people warmly support our proposal for tripartite talks and sincerely hope for its early realization. But the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, far from showing an affirmative response to our fair and aboveboard proposal, answered it with overt manoeuvres for war, starting the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises.

It has been the habitual tactics of the U.S. imperialists to refuse to accept our just proposals for peace in the country and its independent and peaceful reunification and oppose their policies of war to them. The "Team Spirit 84" joint military rehearsal is a "preliminary war" and a "nuclear test war" for rounding off the preparedness for war against us by mobilizing huge forces of U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet army.

This rehearsal is a heinous provocation against the entire Korean people who desire peace on the Korean peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and a grave threat to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The joint meeting adopted a letter of the party Central Committee to the entire party members in face of the strained situation that has been created.

The letter says that the whole party, the whole army and the entire people should be fully prepared politically and ideologically to defend with their lives the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains in view of the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

It also calls for cultivating the might of the People's Army, the revolutionary armed forces of war party, to be invincible, making thoroughgoing preparations for combat mobilization and further consolidating the all-people defence system with the People's Army as its core.

It notes that we should make vigorous efforts to carry through the programmatic tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year address for 1984 and the decisions of the 8th plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the party and thus accelerate the construction on the five district fronts and attain the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction ahead of the set time, operate the factories and enterprises in all domains of the national economy at full capacity for increasing production at a high rate and markedly enhance the people's living standards.

It says that the militant function and role of party organizations should be enhanced in all branches and at all units to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people around the party and the leader as firm as a rock and effect a new great revolutionary upsurge in all fields of economic construction and defence building by giving full scope to the revolutionary spirit of Chollima, the revolutionary spirit of the speed campaign.

In view of the prevailing situation, the letter stresses, it is necessary to further strengthen international solidarity for our revolution by closely uniting with all the socialist countries, the world working class, the peoples of the non-aligned and new-emerging countries, while strengthening the internal revolutionary forces.

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0800 GMT on 4 February carries a special announcement on an order from the military high command of the DPRK and the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK. The Pyongyang Domestic version, which is otherwise identical to the KCNA English report on the order, words this passage as follows: "... while strengthening the chuche-oriented revolutionary forces."]

The Central Military Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea sent an order of the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army to the entire units of the Korean People's Army, the Korean People's Security Forces, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards members to heighten revolutionary vigilance and strengthen the posture of combat mobilization against the possible armed invasion on the part of the U.S. imperialists.

This is a self-defensive measure to counter the war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists. Our people do not want war, but love peace. But we will never allow the imperialists to invade our country.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK060048 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2236 GMT 5 Feb 84

[NODONG SINMUN 6 February editorial: "Let Us Heighten Revolutionary Vigilance Against the U.S. Imperialists' New War Provocation Maneuvers"]

[Text] On 4 February, the WPK Political Bureau of the Central Committee and the WPK Central Military Commission held a joint meeting and discussed the grave situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula in connection with the "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets on 1 February.

To counter the situation that has been created, the joint meeting adopted a letter from the party Central Committee to all party members. The WPK Central Military Commission issued an order of the KPA supreme commander to all the units of the KPA, the Korean People's Security Forces, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, and the Red Young Guards members to heighten revolutionary vigilance and to strengthen the posture of combat mobilization. The measure of the joint meeting is one of self-defense to counter a possible surprise armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and is an expression of the resolve of our revolutionary armed forces and people to defend the socialist fatherland and revolutionary gains from encroachment by the enemy.

All the party members, workers, the officers and men of the People's Army, the security forces, and the members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards are now solidly guarding the revolutionary posts and the defense posts of the fatherland, upholding the letter of the party Central Committee and the order of the supreme commander of the KPA.

To wage the "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise, the U.S. imperialists are massing in South Korea and its surrounding waters several army corps and division headquarters, infantry and airborne brigades, an aircraft carrier battle group, a landing mobile unit, two landing battle groups, a Marine task force unit composed of Marine combat corps of the U.S. 7th Fleet, and other units at various levels under the main headquarters of the U.S. forces based on the U.S. mainland, and in the Pacific, Japan, and the Philippines. Countless planes, including B-52 strategic bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons and various types of missiles, will be mobilized in the joint military exercise.

The "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise which the U.S. imperialists are waging by mobilizing about 200,000 troops from the U.S. forces and the puppet army and ultramodern equipment is a preliminary war and test nuclear war to check and perfect the mobilization and operational posture of the armed forces to conduct a preemptive attack on our republic.

The U.S. imperialists are clamoring that the joint military exercise is a regular drill to improve the posture of combat readiness in order to counter the threat of southward invasion. This is sophistry to hide the aggressive nature of the joint military drill, the largest ever three-dimensional operational exercise.

More than once we have declared that we have no intention of invading the South. In particular, the recent joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the SPA of the DPRK and the Third Session of the Seventh SPA proposed again that, as a new measure for a peaceful solution to the Korean question, tripartite talks be held with the participation of the South Korean authorities in talks between us and the United States to discuss the question of concluding a peace agreement between us and the United States and the question of adopting a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South.

Our proposal proceeded from our consistent stand to open a peaceful phase in settling the Korean question through dialogue and negotiations. Holding the tripartite talks is, indeed, the most realistic and reasonable formula of negotiations for a peaceful solution to the Korean question at the present time. All Korean people and the world's peace-loving people ardently support and welcome our proposal for tripartite talks and sincerely hope for its early realization.

The United States and the South Korean authorities, as sides responsible for the aggravated tension on the Korean peninsula, have an unavoidable obligation to respond to our proposal for tripartite talks. This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are turning away from our fair and aboveboard proposal and, on the contrary, are answering it with an unprecedented large-scale war drill, raving about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion.

This is a vicious challenge to the Korean people, who aspire for peace in Korea and its independent and peaceful reunification, and is a grave threat to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

The "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise, which the U.S. imperialists are waging in South Korea, is the direct product of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy toward Asia and Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Openly clamoring that the region of the Korean peninsula in particular is most important in carrying out their immediate goal for the U.S. war strategy, the U.S. imperialists are introducing large quantities of weapons of massacre, including nuclear weapons, into South Korea and are kicking up war rehearsal rackets daily against the northern half of our republic by instigating the South Korean military, fascist elements.

The present U.S. ruling circle, including Reagan, is further intensifying their aggression and war provocation maneuvers throughout the world, trying to find a way out of their serious economic and political crises in unlimited arms expansion and in a new war of aggression. The Asian strategy constitutes the most important part of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive global strategy. In particular, the Korean peninsula is becoming a main object of their military adventure.

Having proclaimed the Korean peninsula to be the forefront of the U.S. strategy and a test ground for a confrontation of strength in the 1980's, the Reagan administration, the most bellicose among the successive U.S. imperialist regimes, is further converting South Korea into a dangerous place where a new world war, a nuclear war, could be launched. The U.S. imperialists are increasing military bases in South Korea and its vicinity and are introducing large amounts of various kinds of modern war means, including nuclear weapons, together with armed forces of aggression. Having turned South Korea into a dangerous powder keg of war and a forward nuclear base by stationing about 40,000 troops of aggression there and by dragging in about 1,000 nuclear weapons, countless nuclear delivery means, and nuclear units there, the U.S. imperialists have recently been trying to convert the Korean peninsula into a theater for nuclear war by attempting to introduce Pershing II intermediate-range missiles and cruise missiles, whose range extends far beyond the Korean boundaries, and even neutron bombs, which are unanimously opposed and rejected by the world's people.

Saying that the security of South Korea is directly linked to that of the United States, the U.S. bellicose circles are now openly raving that they will not rule out the use of nuclear weapons in an emergency in Korea.

The situation is reaching a graver stage in connection with the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to fabricate the triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea and to inveigle the armed forces of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces into a Korean war.

A joint operational plan to invade the northern half of our republic has not been mapped out among the United States, Japan, and South Korea. According to the plan, the Japanese reactionaries have included the Korean peninsula within their operational sphere, are babbling that they will blockade the Korea Strait in an emergency, and are hatching a plot to wage a joint military exercise in South Korea together with the U.S. troops in order to accelerate dispatch of the Self-Defense Forces to Korea.

The danger of war in our country is further increasing because of the reckless maneuvers of the South Korean bellicose elements. Finding a way out in supporting the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war and in seeking military adventure, the Chon Tu-hwan military, fascist clique is fanatically kicking up antirepublic rackets of inciting a war atmosphere and of antagonizing fellow countrymen and is leading the situation to a dangerous phase, putting the whole of South Korea in a complete combat posture and clamoring about the establishment of the posture for war and about a sure victory at the beginning of war.

The "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise, which the U.S. imperialists are staging with the South Korea puppets, is the heinous product of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression to block our country's reunification, to expand the colonial rule implanted in South Korea to all of Korea, and, furthermore, to bring other Asian countries under their control. It is also a graphic expression of Reagan's policy of strength and his dream for world supremacy under the slogan of the reconstruction of a strong America.

Because of the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, which are becoming less disguised each day, a dangerous situation in which a war may be ignited again at any moment is being created, and our revolution faces a grave challenge.

The prevailing situation is raising the solemn tasks of smashing the dangerous military provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, of defending the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains, and of developing our revolution onto a higher stage.

The entire party, the entire Army, and all of the people should unite as firm as steel around the party and leader, upholding the letter of the party Central Committee and the order of the KPA supreme commander, and, like the anti-Japanese martyrs and the heroic fighters in the period of the fatherland liberation war, they should unreservedly display their loyalty and invincible revolutionary spirit in safeguarding the party and the leader and in defending the fatherland and the people. All KPA officers and men and the members of the Korean People's Security Forces, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, and the Red Young Guards should more firmly cement the all-people defense system with the People's Army as its core, make thoroughgoing preparations for combat mobilization, and defend the socialist fatherland as an impregnable fortress. All party members and workers should effect a great revolutionary upsurge in all domains of economic and defense construction by upholding the programmatic tasks assigned by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year address for this year and the decisions of the Eighth Plenum of the Sixth WPK Central Committee and by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of Chollima, the revolutionary spirit of the speed battle, thereby more solidly consolidating our revolutionary base into an iron-walled fortress.

In accordance with the demands of the prevailing situation, the party organizations at all levels and functionaries should heighten revolutionary vigilance in all domains and at all units, establish strict discipline and order, and establish the ethos of living and working in a militant manner.

To avert the danger of war, which has come closer to the fatherland, the South Korean people should vigorously turn out to the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the anti-fascist struggle for democratization, and the antiwar struggle for peace.

We do not want war, and we love peace. However, we will never allow the U.S. imperialists to invade our country.

Holding the tripartite talks to avert the danger of war in Korea and to provide a precondition for peaceful reunification is the unanimous desire of our people and the irresistible demand of the times.

Instead of clinging to war drills, like the "Team Spirit" exercise, while running counter to the tenor of the times, the United States should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks without delay and come to the road that leads toward the conclusion of a peace agreement with us and toward the withdrawal of its troops from South Korea.

The South Korean authorities should also stop the treacherous act of leaving South Korea as the U.S. nuclear forward base and theater for war drills while seeking a war through northward invasion by following the U.S. imperialists, and should sincerely accept our proposal.

There is nothing that the United States can solve through military threats or war. The Korean question should be settled not by strength but by dialogue and negotiations. Though the United States is brandishing weapons, our position to peacefully settle the Korean question by putting into practice the tripartite talks is invariable. We will patiently wait for United States to abandon its anachronistic policy of strength and for it to respond to our proposal for tripartite talks.

Peace on the Korean peninsula is directly linked to peace and security in Asia and the world. We express our firm belief that the parliaments, governments, political parties, organizations of all countries in the world, international organizations, and peace-loving people will vigorously conduct international joint action for the realization of our proposal for tripartite talks, for the checking of the nuclear war provocation maneuvers which the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are perpetrating in South Korea, and for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Our people's just struggle to achieve the peace and peaceful reunification of the country under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center will certainly win victory amid positive support and encouragement from the world's peace-loving people.

Individuals Support Order

SK061044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA) -- The Korean people, upon receiving the information on the joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, and the Central Military Commission, of the Workers' Party of Korea, are filled with firm determination to firmly defend the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains from a possible invasion of the enemy.

Kang I-chon, chairman of the Taedonggang District People's Committee, Pyongyang municipality, said that it was entirely just that the joint meeting discussed the tense situation created in our country in connection with the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises started by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique on February 1 and the Central Committee and the Central Military Commission of the party took appropriate measures there. He said:

The joint meeting adopted a letter of the party Central Committee to the entire party members and the party Central Military Commission sent an order of the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army to the entire units of the People's Army, the Korean People's Security Forces, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards members. It is legitimate self-defensive measure to cope with the war provocation moves of U.S. imperialism and the South Korean puppets.

Yi Man-kol, labour hero at the Hwanghae iron complex, said: We will effect a new revolutionary upsurge in economic and defence building always in a strained and mobilized posture in face of the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

Kang Hyon-chang, an officer of the Korean People's Army, said: Now the hearts of the entire soldiers of the People's Army are burning with hatred and hostility against the U.S. imperialists who are encroaching upon the sovereignty of our country and trying to plunge our people again into a scourge of war, a nuclear war.

The one-beats-a-hundred officers and men of the People's Army are keenly watching each move of the enemy with high revolutionary vigilance, on a full combat alert. They will smash any aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and defend the sovereignty of the country and the revolutionary gains as firm as a rock.

TASS Reports Joint Order

SK052339 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] On 4 February, TASS, the Soviet news agency, reported that a joint meeting of the WPK Political Bureau of the Central Committee and the WPK Central Military Commission was held and that the meeting adopted a letter of the party Central Committee to all the party members and the Central Military Commission sent an order of the supreme commander of the KPA to all the units of the KPA, the Korean People's Security Forces, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards members.

It further noted: The joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of, and the Central Military Commission of the WPK, which was held on 4 February, pointed out that the "Team Spirit- 84" joint military exercise of the United States and South Korea is a wicked provocation and a grave threat to peace in Asia and in the world. More than 200,000 troops and an enormous quantity of combat equipment and operational material are being mobilized in this unprecedentedly large-scale demonstration of armed forces.

The letter of the party Central Committee to all the party members adopted at the meeting contains an appeal for full preparations to defend the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains with their lives.

An order was sent to all the units of the KPA and all members of the people's armed forces to strengthen the posture of combat mobilization against a possible armed invasion by the U.S. Imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Other Soviet Media Cited

SK061028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 5 (KCNA) -- The Soviet mass media reported the joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, and the Central Military Commission, of the Workers' Party of Korea.

PRAVDA February 5 carried a report of the joint meeting under the title "Answer to Provocation." The joint meeting, it said, branded the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the United States and South Korea as a vicious provocation and a grave threat to peace in Asia and the world. It adopted a letter of the party Central Committee to the entire party members.

An order was issued to all the units of the Korean People's Army and the entire members of the People's Armed Forces to heighten revolutionary vigilance and strengthen the posture of combat mobilization against the possible armed invasion of the part of the U.S. imperialists. This is a self-defensive measure against the war provocation moves of the United States.

The joint meeting was presided over by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, IZVESTIYA and KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA also carried the news. TASS February 4 transmitted a report on the joint meeting after giving its brief news.

VRPR HITS 'WAR MANEUVERS' OF REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

SK050533 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Dialogue from the "Today's Feature" program: "The U.S. Imperialists Are Being Hit at Home and Abroad" with Yun Chong-won and Ko Hui-chol]

[Text] [Yun Chong-won] How are you? Among all the successive U.S. Governments, there has never been one which has not pursued aggression and war. However, we have known no government as reactionary as the current Reagan government, which has nakedly perpetrated maneuvers for aggression and war since the very beginning of its term, showing a bellicose nature. What do you think?

[Ko Hui-chol] Yes. When we review the history of the U.S. imperialists' aggression and war, we note that every U.S. Government in the past took aggression and war as its (?basic) foreign policy. However, from his first day in office, Reagan has run amok with aggression and war, advocating a superiority of power. Thus, he has led the global situation to the brink of war, extending his devilish hands of aggression to areas in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America, Europe, and the Pacific, saying that these areas are of so-called vital interest to the United States.

[Yun] How nakedly Reagan has run amok with aggression and war is clearly shown by the fact that he has developed weapons of mass destruction on a large scale, including nuclear weapons, ever since he came to office. He has systematically increased military expenditures for aggression and war and has actively accelerated the production of weapons.

[Ko] You are right. For the last 3 years, since he took office, Reagan has systematically increased military expenditures, declaring arms expansion as the most urgent task. The amount of U.S. military expenditures before Reagan took office remained somewhere around \$100 billion at most. However, it was increased to \$142.7 billion in FY 1981, the first year after Reagan took office, and to \$220 billion in FY 1982. This amount was further increased to \$228 billion in FY 1983, more than one-third of the total U.S. budget. In November last year, \$280 billion was allocated for military expenditures for FY 1984. U.S. publications report that U.S. military expenditures for FY 1985 are expected to amount to \$351.4 billion. In conclusion, U.S. military expenditures, which remained at only \$100 billion 3 years ago, are now reaching almost \$300 billion, going beyond \$200 billion.

[Yun] The Reagan administration has appropriated an enormous amount of money for armaments by squeezing the people. It has directed this money to developing and producing new weapons of mass destruction on a large scale, including nuclear weapons, for a war of aggression.

[Ko] Since Reagan took office, he has drastically increased the production of nuclear weapons and [word indistinct]. He has appropriated \$21.64 billion for producing strategic bombers and \$34.698 billion for producing large-size submarines and [word indistinct]. He has even produced neutron bombs, whose production was prohibited by the international society for [word indistinct] and is planning to deploy them in Korea.

[Yun] Reagan's maneuvers for aggression and war have not been limited only to increasing military expenditures and developing and producing nuclear weapons. He has constructed and expanded U.S. military bases throughout the world and has frantically waged aggressive war exercise rackets by sending U.S. troops overseas.

[Yun] Yes. For a long time, the U.S. imperialists have maintained as many as 2,500 military bases in 114 countries, including South Korea, Japan, and Okinawa, in Asia and the Pacific, Africa, the Indian Ocean, the Middle East, Europe, and Latin America, and have deployed some 500,000 troops and 12,000 nuclear weapons at those bases. Viewing South Korea as the frontline bridgehead in the implementation of their world strategy, Reagan is especially spurring on the reinforcement of combat capability while further strengthening military assistance to the Chon Tu-hwan ring. The U.S. imperialists have already deployed some 40,000 of their troops and 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea.

Not satisfied with that, Reagan made a junket to South Korea last November, and has further exposed military assistance to the Chon Tu-hwan ring while crying out for increased combat capability of U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and the modernization of the South Korean Armed Forces.

The U.S. imperialists are now nakedly coming up with the deployment of cruise missiles and neutron weapons. In addition to hurling their new nuclear weapons into the regions of Central America, (?the Atlantic Ocean), Lebanon, Europe, etc. in large numbers while talking about the vital interests of the United States, Reagan is constantly threatening peace and security in those regions.

[Kol] Yes. The Reagan administration's maneuvers for war and aggression, which are becoming undisguised are also shown well in that it is further aggravating international tension while frequently conducting war exercise rackets around the world, are they not?

[Yun] Yes, of course. Successively holding large-scale war exercises everywhere they set foot in the Far East, the Pacific Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, Europe, etc. while talking about preparations for emergencies to protect U.S. interests, the U.S. imperialists are ruthlessly trampling underfoot the sovereignty of other countries.

As you all know, the U.S. imperialists carried out an armed invasion against Grenada last December, and, in cooperation with the Honduran reactionaries today, they are obliterating the righteous cause of Nicaragua and are continuing to conduct aggressive war exercises, concentrating their armed forces in this region.

Not only that; since 1 February, the U.S. imperialists have been holding the "Team Spirit-84" South Korea-U.S. joint exercise -- the largest-ever war exercise, aimed at invasion of the North -- over all of South Korea, and as many as 207,500 troops, including some 60,050 U.S. troops and 147,500 South Korean armed troops, and all kinds of war means are being hurled into the exercise.

I should say that such frantic war exercise maneuvers on the Korean peninsula by the U.S. imperialists have the hidden aim of suppressing the anti-U.S., antidictator struggle of our masses, opposing the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and yoke, and the wish and aspiration of our masses for the country's independent and peaceful reunification and, at the same time, hold the aim of completing a (?test war) and a preliminary war for invasion of the North.

[Kol] Yes. In reality, all the facts clearly show that, although war boss Reagan babbles before the world about peace and security, the U.S. imperialists are indeed the masterminds who disturb world peace and security and aggravate international tension under the billboard of lessening tension, and they are the ringleader of a war of aggression. In view of this, it can be viewed as only natural that the masses around the world are vigorously conducting the anti-U.S., antiwar movement of opposing and rejecting the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for a war of aggression, saying that the Reagan administration is a bellicose regime and the mastermind of aggression.

[Kol] You are right. Many people of the world want independence and peace, not aggression and war, and will not tolerate maneuvers for aggression and war. Reagan is attempting to find a way out of the crisis from aggression and war. However, he is unable to [words indistinct].

The Reagan administration is running amok with aggression and war to dominate the world. However, the anti-U.S. movement is being waged throughout the world. The U.S. people are vigorously staging mass demonstrations and rallies opposing Reagan's arms race and war maneuvers. Recently, more than 20,000 demonstrators staged a mass rally in Washington protesting Reagan's maneuvers of aggression and war. Loudly shouting the slogans, "We should not [word indistinct] in Grenada and Lebanon." and "Let's remove Reagan! [chego hara]" the demonstrators sternly denounced Reagan's maneuvers for aggression. Such mass rallies opposing Reagan's maneuvers for aggression and war have been staged in California, Ohio, Los Angeles, and many other places in the United States.

[Yun] The anti-U.S., antiwar movements against Reagan's maneuvers for aggression and war have been staged not only in the United States but are also being rapidly expanded in Asia, the Middle East, Central America, and many other places in the world.

[Ko] You are right. Mass rallies and demonstrations demanding an immediate end to the U.S. imperialists' adventurist maneuvers on the Korean peninsula are being waged in many Asian nations, including Japan, and other countries of the world.

They are raising their voices higher, demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers of interference and aggression are vigorously being staged in Pakistan and [word indistinct].

Mass demonstrations have also been staged in Cuba, Nicaragua, Panama, and other Central American states against the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and interference in the countries of that region. Recently, the Panamanian people staged a strong demonstration struggle in front of the U.S. Embassy, burning a U.S. military truck to protest the U.S. policy toward Central America and the aggressive U.S. Armed Forces' violations of [word indistinct]. The anti-U.S. and antinuclear movements opposing the deployment of the U.S. imperialists' medium-range missiles have been held and are being rapidly expanded in many places in Europe, including England, West Germany, Greece, and Spain. In addition, the Arab people in Lebanon and Syria are driving the U.S. imperialists to the wall by continuously dealing hard blows to them. Thus, the anti-U.S. and antiwar movements against the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and war are spreading over the entire world, across oceans and continents.

[Yun] To save the destiny of the United States, which is facing a crisis, Reagan has adhered to the maneuvers of aggression and war. However, the U.S. imperialists are being hit at home and abroad because of such maneuvers. They are only accelerating their own isolation from the world. Thank you.

VRPR DENOUNCES 'TEAM SPIRIT-84' MILITARY EXERCISE

SK051158 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Dialogue from the feature "Focus on Topics" program, with unidentified station announcer and station commentator Madam Yun]

[Text] [Announcer] Since 1 February, the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, have been waging the "Team Spirit-84" U.S.-South Korean joint military exercise. Because of this, the situation on the Korean peninsula today is becoming extremely aggravated and the danger of war is increasing with each passing day. In today's hour, we will discuss this with Madam Yun Chong-won of this station. How are you?

[Yun] How are you?

[Announcer] Despite the unanimous protest and denunciation of the masses at home and abroad, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group have been waging the largest-ever "Team Spirit-84" exercise throughout South Korea since 1 February. First of all, please talk about the scope of this exercise.

[Yun] Certainly. We can say that the "Team Spirit-84" exercise, which will continue until the middle of April, is the largest-ever war game. A total of some (207,500) personnel, including (147,500) South Korean soldiers and approximately (60,050) U.S. soldiers, are participating in this exercise.

Joining this exercise from the U.S. side will be the 8th Division from the U.S. mainland, the 25th Division from Hawaii, an army division headquarters under the command of the U.S. forces in South Korea, an infantry brigade, a brigade task force headquarters, an infantry battalion task force, an aviation battle group, a surface action group, an amphibious task force, (?two) amphibious battle groups, a naval task force made up of surface combatants of the U.S. 7th Fleet, and other units of major commands of the U.S. military.

The U.S. imperialists have had nuclear aircraft carriers, several hundred nuclear-equipped aircraft, and various kinds of nuclear missiles at U.S. military bases in Okinawa and in the Pacific stand ready in order to mobilize them in this exercise. This means that the "Team Spirit-84" exercise is unprecedentedly the largest one ever.

[Announcer] By the way, I think that the "Team Spirit-84" exercise is the (?climax) of the war game racket, which has escalated.

[Yun] That is right. The "Team Spirit-84" exercise is the ninth of its kind since its inception. This time, the period of the exercise has been drastically extended from (?several) days to some 70 days and the number of personnel increased from 46,000 to (?207,500).

As for the military equipment, (?ordinary) weapons have also been replaced with more lethal modern weapons.

[Announcer] I think that not only is the scope of the "Team Spirit" exercise being conducted by the U.S. imperialists vast, but, in addition, its provocative nature has passed the limit. I think that herein lies the dangerous nature of this exercise.

[Yun] Yes. When they conducted this exercise for the first time, the U.S. imperialists put forth the deceitful theory of the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. At that time, they focused on an airlift operational exercise aimed at airlifting the aggressive forces from the mainland United States and Japan to the Korean peninsula in an emergency.

But today, the U.S. imperialists regard the "Team Spirit" exercise not as an exercise with a simple operational concept, but as real warfare. In recent years, before waging the "Team Spirit" exercises, the U.S. imperialists kicked up an uncommon racket [words indistinct]. For several months before this exercise began, the U.S. 25th Division, which was mobilized in the "Team Spirit-83" exercise, carried out a vehicular march and a field exercise. It is also said that they were given Korean language lessons. Further, it is said that all the aircraft at (?overseas) Air Force bases, including Guam, underwent take-off and landing, low-altitude flight, and high-altitude bombing exercise.

Furthermore, the U.S. Marine division in Okinawa sneaked into South Korea after conducting an exercise of launching a surprise attack on mock enemy soldiers equipped with People's Army equipment and uniforms and after carrying out an exercise of surviving for 7 days with food rations for 3 days in a jungle area. In particular, it is said that since last (?December), the U.S. 7th Division, stationed on the U.S. mainland, has staged an exercise of understanding the topography of the Korean peninsula and [words indistinct] on the ground, at sea, and in the air. This is proof that the U.S. imperialists regard this exercise not as a simple exercise, but as real warfare.

[Announcer] I think that the criminal and dangerous nature of this "Team Spirit-84" exercise is well shown by the fact that the exercise places priority on offensive operational exercises aimed at launching a preemptive attack on the North from the air, ground, and sea. What do you think of this?

[Yun] That is right. Over the past (?several) years, the U.S. imperialists have been staging all kinds of exercises on the basis of conducting joint air-ground exercises in which the ground troops make an all-out and sudden pounce upon the rear of the other side with the backing of so-called powerful air and naval fire-power. When the U.S. imperialists waged the "Team Spirit" exercises in their early stage, (?although) the exercises were dubbed joint military exercises, the ground, air, and sea exercises were carried out separately, and those exercises were defensive.

But today, various kinds of operations, with the emphasis on offensive operations, are carried out simultaneously.

Last year, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges staged a joint sea operation, landing operation, landing surprise attack exercise, and three-dimensional landing exercises. These were offensive operational exercises. This was eloquently corroborated by traitor Chon Tu-hwan's remarks. During the last exercise, he clamored: It is particularly encouraging to see that, unlike the previous defensive and passive exercises, the present exercise is a positive and offensive exercise with a tint of counterattack operations.

The on-going "Team Spirit-84" exercise places priority on offensive operations. The United States is mobilizing task force units, landing battle groups, special operational units, nuclear-equipped aircraft, and missile units in battle in this "Team Spirit."

The U.S. imperialists are trying to emphasize the offensive nature more than last year by attempting special operations in such a way as to mobilize vicious special operational units such as a surface task force unit consisting of an amphibious task force unit, an amphibious battle group, an aviation battle group, a surface action group, and a surface combat unit.

[Announcer] Yes. I think that the dangerous nature of the "Team Spirit" exercise also lies in the fact that this exercise has been turned into a nuclear warfare exercise. What is your opinion?

[Yun] During the "Team Spirit" exercise in 1978, the U.S. imperialists deployed Lance missiles along the ceasefire line and staged exercises firing them. Since then, they have more earnestly waged nuclear warfare exercises.

A U.S. strategic [word indistinct] whose main duty is to command nuclear warfare, participated in last year's "Team Spirit" exercise. Also mobilized were nuclear aircraft carriers, strategic bombers, and fighter-bombers carrying nuclear bombs and nuclear missiles.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists openly clamored that the second war on the Korean peninsula would be a nuclear war. They even talked about a nuclear preemptive attack by mapping out a 3-day war plan, the nuclear war plan against the North, a long time ago.

Therefore, we can say that this "Team Spirit-84" exercise is the climax of the nuclear war exercise. In view of this, the U.S. imperialists are escalating the "Team Spirit" exercises and are certainly trying to ignite a nuclear war, a thermonuclear war, on the Korean peninsula.

(?Denouncing) the fact that the "Team Spirit" exercise being staged by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges as a preliminary war and nuclear test war, (?the masses) demand that the exercise be stopped immediately. This is not a chance occurrence.

[Announcer] Yes. At a time when the North has put forth the proposal to hold tripartite talks to avert the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and seek peace and peaceful reunification, a large-scale war game racket like "Team Spirit-84" is being waged. This can never be interpreted favorably. This is nothing but an act which infinges upon peace of the Korean peninsula and obstructs peaceful reunification.

In conformity with the unanimous demands of the masses at home and abroad, the United States should immediately stop the provocative war exercise racket against the North and quickly respond to the North's proposal for tripartite talks.

Our time is up. Thank you for good remarks.

[Yun] Thank you.

FURTHER PROVINCIAL RALLIES SUPPORT SPA RESOLUTION

SK040213 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Mass rallies were held in Kanggye, Hyesan, Chongjin, and Nampo to ardently support and welcome the resolution on providing a guarantee for peace in Korea and on promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland adopted at the Third Session of the Seventh SPA. Placed on the front wall of rally halls was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Seen in the meeting places were the slogans: "Long live the greater leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious WPR!" Also seen there were slogans reading: "Warm support and welcome to the resolution of the SPA on providing peace in Korea and on promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland!" and "Let us put into practice the tripartite talks to avert the danger of war in Korea and to open the road to peaceful reunification!" The meetings began with the playing of the Song of General Kim Il-song.

Participating in the rally in Kanggye were Yi Tong-chun, a responsible secretary of the Chagang Provincial WPK Committee; other responsible functionaries of local party committees, government organs, economic organs, and workers' organizations; and workers in the city.

Speeches were delivered by Yi Tong-chun, a responsible secretary; Pak Chin-kwan, vice chairman of the provincial trade union committee; Kim Hui-mu, chairman of the LSWYK provincial committee; Mun Mi-ok, secretary of the primary level party committee of the Tongbu Cooperative Farm in Kaggye; and Kim Hyo-mu, an artist of the provincial art troupe.

The speakers noted: The SPA brought up an agenda item on providing a guarantee for peace in Korea and on promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and adopted a resolution in which it demanded again the holding of tripartite talks. This is a great political event. We fully support and welcome our proposal for the tripartite talks.

The speakers said: The problem with the United States, the basic question of removing U.S. interference in our internal affairs, should be, above all, settled to relax tensions in our country and avert the danger of war. Along with this, the South Korean authorities should not try to either leave South Korea to the U.S. imperialists for the execution of war or to keep the U.S. troops in South Korea. They also should not seek North-South confrontation.

The speakers continued: For this reason, the tripartite talks, the most reasonable formula of talks, which allow the South Korean authorities, another side responsible for the aggravated tense situation in Korea, to participate in the talks between us and the United States, should be held.

The speakers said: The United States and the South Korean authorities should correctly understand our proposal for the tripartite talks and come at an early date to the negotiations' table for a peaceful solution to the Korean question.

The speakers further said: We will precipitate the achievement of the tasks of the Second 7-Year Plan assigned to the province by effecting great upsurges in production and construction out of sheer desire to more solidly provide the economic power of a flourishing and prospering reunified fatherland, upholding the great leader's New Year address.

Participating in the rally held in Hesan were Yim Su-man, a responsible secretary of the Yanggang Provincial WPK Committee; Kim Nam-kyo, chairman of the Yanggang Provincial People's Committee; other responsible functionaries of local party committees, government organs, and workers' organizations; and workers in the city.

Speeches were delivered by Yim Su-man, a responsible secretary; Tong Ahk-il, vice chairman of the provincial trade union committee; Yi Yong-hae, chairman of the management council of the Hesan Municipal Cooperative Farm; No Hung-yun, chairman of the Kim Chong-suk Teachers' College LSWYK Committee; and Pak Ung-man, a department chief of a forestry science research institute.

The speakers said: Today, when the danger of war is increasing in Korea, it is high time that the United States promptly respond to our proposal for the tripartite talks for peace and peaceful reunification in Korea.

The speakers continued: Originally, the U.S. authorities repeatedly raised the question of tripartite talks after we had proposed the DPRK-U.S. talks. For this reason, if the tripartite talks were put into practice, the United States would not feel awkward about sitting face to face with us and nothing would irritate the nerves of the South Korean authorities, to participate in the talks.

The speakers said: Concluding a peace agreement between Korea and the United States and withdrawing the U.S. troops from South Korea are a basic guarantee for a consolidated peace in Korea and are a precondition for the Korean people to independently accomplish the cause of reunification without interference by outside forces.

The speakers said: With the high honor of, and pride in, living in the sacred place of the revolution, all workers in Yanggang Province will more vehemently fan the flames of the creation of the speed of the 1980's at all posts of socialist construction, thereby brilliantly carrying out the plan for the production of minerals and logs and other plans for the people's economy assigned to the province this year.

Meanwhile, participating in the rally held in Chongjin were Comrade Kang Hui-won, a candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and a responsible secretary of the Chongjin municipal party committee; other responsible functionaries of local party committees, government organs, economic organs, and workers' organizations; and workers in the city.

Speeches were delivered by Comrade Kang Hui-won; Cha Chong-sung; vice chairman of the municipal trade union committee; Pak Chong-su, chairman of the management council of the Songpyong District cooperative farm; Kim Yong-su, chairman of the Chongjin Teachers' College LSWYK Committee; and Kim Chin-su, a researcher of the northern areas' nonferrous metal research office of the Academy of Sciences.

The speakers noted: At this moment, too, when we have set forth a new, epochal proposal for tripartite talks to peacefully solve the Korean question and are taking practical measures for the country's reunification, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are staging the "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise, the largest

ever in history, by mobilizing about 200,000 armed forces and various kinds of war means. They said: The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique should stop such a provocative war and respond to our sincere proposal for negotiations.

Saying that how our proposal for the tripartite talks is responded to will be a barometer showing what position is taken on the question of a peaceful solution to the Korean question, the speakers noted: At this solemn hour in which we are putting into practice the unanimous will and aspirations of our nation and the world's peace-loving people for the genuinely peaceful reunification of the country, anyone who is sensible should contribute to the cause of reunification by thinking and acting with discretion.

The speakers said: By upholding the great leader's New Year address and by accelerating the construction of establishments on the five fronts, including the work of expanding the Kim Chaek iron works, all workers, including the working class, in Chongjin City will provide a solid foundation to achieve the goal for steel production of the 10 major prospective objectives for socialist economic construction, thus more firmly cementing the revolutionary base in the northern half of the republic and expediting the historic cause of the reunification of the fatherland.

Participating in the rally held in Nampo were Comrade Yi Kun-mo, a candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and a responsible secretary of the Nampo municipal party committee; other responsible functionaries of local party committees, government organs, economic organs, and workers' organizations; and workers in the city.

Speeches were delivered by Comrade Yi Kun-mo, Kim Sok-tong, vice chairman of the city trade union committee; No Kwan-hui, vice chairman of the city rural economy committee; Chang Chae-yong, chairman of the Nampo Teachers' College LSWYK Committee, and Chong Tong-kun, a researcher of the nonferrous metal research office of the Academy of Sciences.

The speakers noted: The resolution on providing a guarantee for peace in Korea and on promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland adopted at the Third Session of the Seventh SPA clearly confirmed once again our firm will and sincere efforts to peacefully settle the Korean question and opened a phase in favor of our revolution.

The speakers said: Our proposal for tripartite talks is based on our firm belief that our just assertion of peacefully settling the Korean question through dialogue and negotiations will certainly be put into practice. At the tripartite talks, a peace agreement between Korea and the United States should be signed and a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South should be adopted.

The speakers said: All workers in Nampo City are filled with a burning, fighting resolve to effect a new turn in socialist economic construction and to expedite the historic cause of national reunification. They will positively contribute to the achievement of the 10 major prospective objectives for socialist economic construction ahead of schedule by accelerating the construction of the Nampo lockgate and by firmly cementing the chuche-type iron base, upholding the great leader's teachings at the Eighth Plenum of the Sixth WPK Central Committee and the militant tasks assigned in his New Year address.

While speeches were being delivered, voices shouting slogans that contained a resolve to support the resolution of the SPA on providing a guarantee for peace in Korea and on promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and to expedite the cause of national reunification burst out constantly at the meeting places.

Resolutions were adopted at the meetings.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES BOOKLET ON PEACE TALKS

SK040859 Seoul YONHAP in English 0820 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 4 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government is considering a four-way conference, involving the United States and China with South and North Korea, or an enlarged six-party meeting also including the Soviet Union and Japan, as its official position for the stabilization of the Korean peninsula through the resumption of the suspended inter-Korean dialogue, it was learned Saturday.

In a booklet entitled "Our Position on North Korea's Proposal for Tripartite Talks," the Foreign Ministry said that only if North Korea agreed to the principle that the Korean question should be settled through direct dialogue between the two Korean sides, could the forum be expanded to four-way or six-way talks among South and North Korea, the United States, China, the Soviet Union and Japan.

This is the first time the government has clarified its position on the two forms of meetings in connection with South-North dialogue. The booklet, however, stressed that it is very natural that the South and North be the principal parties in either of the two international meetings.

In mid-January, National Unification Minister Son Chae-sik announced that Seoul thinks it desirable to hold an enlarged meeting including those countries responsible, either directly or indirectly, for the partitioning of the Korean peninsula and the Korean war. That desire is conditioned on the principal that the formation of international circumstances favorable to the establishment of a permanent peace on the Korean peninsula be achieved.

Son did not elaborate on the four-party or six-way meetings in the statement. The booklet, however, made it clear that South Korea would not accept the proposed tripartite talks, pointing out that the North Korean proposal was a disguised peace offensive, and an attempt to negotiate directly with the United States. It also was a tactic to shift its responsibility for heightened tensions on the Korean peninsula onto others, it said.

There was nothing new in the North Korean proposal even if the North allowed South Korean participation in three-way talks as long as the communist regime virtually rejected any full-scale South Korean participation in the meeting, it said.

In particular, another North Korean proposal to Seoul for the conclusion of a non-aggression declaration instead of a peace agreement indicated Pyongyang's rejection to Seoul's equal participation in three-way talks, the booklet said.

Stressing that the unification of the Korean Peninsula is essentially an internal problem of the Korean people, the booklet said that direct dialogue between South and North is the best way to prevent the recurrence of war and achieve peaceful reunification.

North Korea should demonstrate a posture suited to sincere dialogue by admitting to and apologising for, formally or informally, the Rangoon terrorist bombing, and punishing those responsible for the incident which killed 17 South Koreans.

ROK TO PUBLICIZE DIRECT INTER-KOREAN MEETING

SK031320 Seoul YONHAP in English 0802 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 3 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Friday directed Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyung to concentrate its diplomatic efforts to publicize a direct inter-Korean meeting as the most reasonable way to reunify the peninsula peacefully based on the principle of self-determination of peoples.

President Chon issued the order after receiving Yi's briefing on major foreign policies for 1984 here. North Korea is expected to step up its diplomatic campaign to effect what they called three-party talks involving Washington, Seoul and Pyongyang to divert international attention from the Rangoon bomb blast, Chon said. He went on to say that the communist regime should take responsibility for the bombing incident.

Stressing the significance of parliamentary diplomacy, Chon instructed Yi and other foreign officials to improve cooperative relations with their friends and allies, including the United States and Japan. The chief executive also urged South Korean diplomats to conduct their duty in a law-abiding and honorable manner in foreign countries. The nation should continue to exert every effort to maintain its diplomatic edge over North Korea in relations with Third World nations, he said.

Chon said the government, the National Assembly and the entire people should join in launching diplomacy like the way national economy is administered. He also emphasized the importance of the establishing a chain of command at South Korea's overseas diplomatic missions.

MARINE CORPS PLEDGES TO STOP NORTH'S ATTACKS

SK040017 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Feb 84 p 8

[Text] Commanders of major Marine Corps units across the country yesterday discussed measures to crush possible seaborne provocations by North Korea and to strengthen combat readiness of naval forces in a meeting held in a conference room of the 9118th Navy-Marine Corps Unit. Key amphibious unit commanders resolved to exert more efforts to boost both landing and ground combat capabilities.

They decided to place more stress on improving firepower, and efficiency of electronics and chemical, biological and radiological warfare to counter North Korea's military threat to the South. In the meeting presided over by Adm. O Kyong-hwan, chief of naval operations, they also pledged to remain alert around the clock against possible irregular warfare and terrorist attacks by the communist regime in Pyongyang through seaborne infiltrations.

AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER HAWKE PAYS VISIT

Arrival on 4 Feb

SK040928 Seoul YONHAP in English 0829 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 4 (YONHAP) -- Australian Prime Minister Robert J.L. Hawke arrived here Saturday for a four-day official visit on the second leg of his five-nation Asian tour.

While in Korea, Hawke will have summit talks with President Chon Tu-hwan to discuss regional and international issues, including the tensions surrounding the Korean peninsula, diplomatic sources said.

Hawke also will have a series of talks with Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and other government leaders in charge of economic affairs.

In particular, the issue of the trade imbalance in Australia's favor is expected to be taken up during the meeting between Hawke and South Korean economic ministers, including Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon, who concurrently head the Economic Planning Board. They also will discuss ways to improve bilateral economic cooperation by combining South Korea's skilled manpower with the oceanic nation's rich natural resources.

The itinerary of Hawke, accompanied by a 13-member official suits, calls for a tour of industrial facilities in southern Korea. This is the third time an Australian Prime Minister has visited South Korea since 1961 when South Korea established diplomatic relations with the oceanic nation. Before coming to Seoul, Hawke visited Japan after stopping over in Hong Kong. Following his trip to South Korea, Hawke will visit China, Singapore and Malaysia.

Visit to Steel Complex

SK051040 Seoul YONHAP in English 0945 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Pohang, Korea, Feb 5 (YONHAP) -- Visiting Australian Prime Minister Robert J. L. Hawke Sunday expressed keen interest in the development of South Korea's steel industry. While observing production facilities of the state-run Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (Posco) in this industrial port city on the southeastern coast of the Korean peninsula, Hawke also voiced hope for Korea's increased imports of Australian iron ore and coal.

Hawke, who flew into Seoul Saturday along with his wife and a 13-member official entourage for a four-day visit on the second leg of his scheduled tour of five Pacific basin nations in Asia, made the 50-minute intensive observation tour of industrial complexes here to get a real picture of Korea's development and its potential. He was accompanied by Vice Foreign Minister No Chae-won and briefed by Posco President Pak Tae-won on the current situation of one of the biggest iron and steel mills in the Orient.

During the briefing, Hawke, praising the huge and modern production facilities, asked Pak to increase Posco's imports of iron ore and coal from the oceanic country. Under a long-term stable supply agreement with Australia, Posco has imported Australian iron ore and coal since 1971. Last year it imported 4.5 million tons of iron ore and more than three million tons of coal from Australia.

In the afternoon, Hawke and 23 official and unofficial attendants came to Pusan to lay a wreath before the souls of 281 Australian soldiers who died during the 1950-53 Korean war and are buried at the United Nations memorial cemetery in Pusan. He carefully looked at the soldiers' names and ages which are inscribed in a copper plate on the grave yard as if praying for the peaceful sleep of the warriors who sacrificed their young lives to the cause of peace and democracy under the banner of the United Nations. Hawke also visited the memorial tower built in 1965 in the same cemetery by the British Government in commemoration of the sacred death of 386 soldiers from such member countries of the British Commonwealth as Britain, Australia, Canada and South Africa. Hawke and his entourage returned to Seoul at 6 p.m.

The third Australian prime minister to visit Korea, Hawke is scheduled to have summit talks with President Chon Tu-hwan Monday which diplomatic sources here say will focus on improving the regional security ties and economic cooperation among the Pacific basin Asian nations. Hawke, who arrived in Seoul from Japan, will leave for Beijing Tuesday morning.

Ties To Be Expanded

SK060836 Seoul YONHAP in English 0738 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb 6 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan and Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke Monday agreed to expand and deepen the friendly and cooperative relations between South Korea and the oceanic country, presidential spokesman Hwang Son-pil said. During their summit talks at the presidential residence Chongwadae, the two also shared a view that protectionism would not be helpful to the development of the world economy. Hawke denounced North Korea's terrorist activities in connection with the Rangoon bombing. He said he could not hide his surprise and anger at Pyongyang's terrorist act.

Chon was to have visited Australia last October on the fourth leg of his five-nation tour of Southwest Asian and Oceanic countries and stop in Brunei. But the Oct 9 North Korean terrorist bombing in Rangoon, Burma, his first stop, killed 17 South Koreans, including four Cabinet ministers, and led Chon to cancel the remainder of his tour. Chon expressed his appreciation for Australia's warm consolation and friendship after the Soviet downing of a Korean Air Lines (KAL) jumbo jet and the North Korean bomb attack in Rangoon, sources said.

During the hour-long meeting, Chon also expressed his hope for the reciprocal development of the two countries' bilateral economic relations, correction of the trade imbalance, and promotion of joint-venture investments and cooperation in resource development. Stressing the need for closer unity in the free world, Chon applauded Australia's leadership in regional cooperation and its anti-communist policy, sources said. He emphasized that the world economy should grow through advanced countries' technology transfers and removal of import barriers for developing countries.

Touching on the current situation on the Korean peninsula, Chon explained that the North Korean pursuit of continued armed provocations had raised tension on the peninsula higher than ever before. The recent proposal by Pyongyang for what it called "tripartite talks," Chon said, was a disguised peace offensive. He made it clear that the Korean question should be resolved through direct contacts between the South and North, according to the sources. On his standing proposal for a summitry of the Pacific basin countries, Chon said the time has come for the Pacific countries to recognize the necessity of the meeting for their common interest. South Korea will exert continued efforts to realize the meeting, he said.

Report on Talks

SK061050 Seoul YONHAP in English 1023 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb 6 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan and Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke had a pleasant 10-minute chat at the presidential mansion Chongwadae Monday morning before the two leaders entered into their scheduled summit talks.

Hawke and his wife arrived at Chongwadae at 11 a.m. and were received at the front entrance by the Korean presidential couple who were awaiting their arrival. Hawke wrote his name in the visitors' book before being ushered into an auxiliary audience room where the four posed for cameramen.

President Chon extended warm greetings to Hawke and his wife, saying: "It is so cold here in Korea these days that primary schools have extended their winter vacation. Don't you feel any inconvenience because of the cold weather?" "The hotel is very warm and we feel no inconvenience," Mrs. Hawke replied.

"Many Australian young men shed blood in Korea to safeguard peace and freedom during the Korean war. So Korea and Australia share a common experience in history. I want you to enjoy comfortable stay, feeling you are in a brother's country," Chon said.

"I recall an African guest who visited Korea some time ago," Chon continued. "At that time we had a big snowfall. The African guest marvelled at the snow falling, saying: 'I have never enjoyed such wonderful sightseeing in my life.' But I charged nothing for the sightseeing." All in the audience room burst into laughter. "Because of the warm reception Korea gave us, we were not cold and the food was fine," Hawke said. "The food you tried here in Seoul was perhaps made from Australian meat," Chon said. "Very good," Hawke replied.

Then the leaders of the two countries exchanged presents. Chon gave Hawke a crystal lamp stand and a cloisonne coffee set. The gifts of Chon and his wife were reciprocated by an ornamental crystal tray and a breastpin.

Explaining his present to Chon, Hawke pointed to his picture reproduced in the tray and said: "This is the picture of a man who has set foot into politics wrongly." People in the audience room were all big smiles once again.

Hawke To Take Message to PRC

SK060841 Seoul YONHAP in English 0747 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 5 (YONHAP) -- Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke said Monday that he will inform China of South Korea's intention to unify the divided nation by peaceful means. Hawke's pledge came during a meeting with Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong when his South Korean counterpart asked him to extend Seoul's desire for peaceful reunification to China. Following his official four-day visit to South Korea, Hawke will travel to China on the third leg of his five-nation Asian tour.

Referring to North Korea's proposal for tripartite talks involving Washington, Seoul and Pyongyang, Hawke said Australia supports a direct dialogue between the South and North.

He went on to say that either four-way talks among the United States, South and North Korea, China, or a six-party meeting including the Soviet Union and Japan, would be more desirable for the settlement of the Korean problem than three-way talks because the Korea issue is vital not only to the two Korean sides but also to peace and stability of the Northeast Asian region.

Meanwhile, Chin told Hawke that a direct meeting between South and North Korean authorities would be the most proper way to settle the Korean question, pointing out that North Korea's proposal is nothing more than an attempt to have a direct negotiation with the United States.

HUN SEN PROTESTS 'DK' PRESENCE AT GENEVA FORUM

BK060806 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Feb (SPK) -- The PRK foreign minister, Hun Sen, protested the presence of representatives from "Democratic Kampuchea" at the 40th annual conference on the Human Rights Commission to be held in Geneva from 6 to 16 February. In a message sent to the president of this organization, Hun Sen, who is also vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, wrote:

The representatives of the so-called Democratic Kampuchea are just henchmen of the genocidal regime who massacred more than 3 million of their compatriots and who have been severely condemned for their odious crimes by surviving Kampucheans and peace- and justice-loving peoples. For 3 years, 8 months, and 20 days under that regime, villages and communes were destroyed, families separated, and the society was in complete crisis. The people were not only stripped of their fundamental rights and freedom of expression and movement, but were made to suffer worse misfortunes. They were looked down upon and treated like beasts by these traitors. All spiritual and material values of the nation were destroyed. The presence of these shameful creatures is immoral and will mock the millions of innocent victims, taint the conference's prestige, and lead its excellent work to favor the unique interests of the blood-thirsty lackeys of expansionist-hegemonists and imperialists.

For the past 5 years, Hun Sen continued, under the just and clear-sighted leadership of the PRK party and government, all Kampuchean people have arduously worked with the firm will of a sovereign people who are masters of their destiny to rebuild their country and enjoy the rights of a liberated and independent people. The state authorities have constantly been strengthened from top to bottom. Educational establishments, hospitals, and all levels of state institutions have been reestablished and gradually built in response to the pressing needs of the people. The PRK's legitimacy and normalization in accordance with socialism have taken shape, both inside the country and in international forums. Thanks to the directives laid down by the party's fourth congress, the creation of a national assembly and the establishment of other state organs through the people's will were crowned with success.

The Kampuchean people, stressed Hun Sen, severely condemn the usurping presence of representatives of criminals at this conference, as well as at other international forums, and reject all resolutions relating to Kampuchea which come out of the mentioned conferences and forums. The Kampuchean people will consider them as illegal and unjust acts, gross interference in their internal affairs, and obvious violations of their right to self-determination.

Hun Sen concluded: To ensure justice for the Kampuchean people and to preserve human rights for humanity, the criminals must be denounced and condemned.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO HOLD SESSION 'VERY SHORTLY'

BK060528 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Communique of the Cabinet of the National Assembly -- date not given]

[Text] The Cabinet of the PRK National Assembly has the honor to inform the local and foreign public that very shortly the PRK National Assembly will hold the sixth session of the National Assembly's first term to examine and discuss the Council of State's report, the report on activities of the National Assembly, and the draft state plan for 1983; to examine and amend some articles relating to the PRK Constitution; and to examine other items on the agenda.

LEADERS GREET SRV TROOPS, LEADERS ON NEW YEAR

Bou Thang Message

BK021030 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Greetings message from Bou Thang, minister of national defense of the PRK, to cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army on their internationalist mission in Kampuchea -- date not given]

[Text] On behalf of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, I would like to wish the cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army and the Vietnamese experts the best of health and more successes in their noble internationalist mission in Kampuchea on the occasion of the Vietnamese people's Year of the Rat. Through you, permit me to extend new year wishes to your families. Also on this occasion, I would like to convey new year wishes to the disabled and wounded comrade soldiers and the families of fallen Vietnamese soldiers who sacrificed their lives or those of their loved ones for the revolutionary cause of Kampuchea.

Dear comrades, the Kampuchean revolution over the past 5 years has achieved great victories in all fields. This success was clearly marked by the solemn and pride-inspiring celebrations of the national day of 7 January both in Phnom Penh and the rest of Kampuchea. All Kampucheans expressed their confidence in the KPRP and the new regime and trust in the force of strategic solidarity and militant cooperation among Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos. They also wholeheartedly love the cadres and combatants of the Vietnam People's Army as their own sons and children. This is a source of pride for us as well as for the comrades of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army and Vietnamese experts.

I firmly believe that during the new year you will further develop your spirit of proletarian internationalism and the special Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity and militant cooperation, assisting us more and more actively and enabling our Armed Forces to grow more rapidly and our Kampuchean revolution to achieve more victories.

Please accept my fraternal regards.

[Signed] Bou Thang, minister of national defense of the PRK

Bou Thang Visits SRV Troops

BK040511 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] In order to consolidate the special bond of militant fraternity between the armies of Kampuchea and Vietnam and to join in celebrating the traditional new year of the fraternal Vietnamese people, on 1 February a delegation of the Ministry of National Defense led by Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense, visited the Vietnamese volunteers who are carrying out their internationalist duties in Kompong Cham Province.

Comrade Bou Thang, head of the delegation of the PRK Ministry of National Defense, expressed profound gratitude on this occasion to the heroic Vietnamese volunteers for their noble spirit of proletarian internationalism in tirelessly helping to defend and build Kampuchea, thus enabling it to develop gradually.

The comrade asked the Vietnamese volunteers to convey his best regards and gratitude to the Vietnamese parents, uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, and relatives for allowing their loved ones to come to carry out their proletarian internationalist duties on Kampuchean territory.

In reply, the comrade commander of the Vietnamese volunteers expressed profound thanks to the Kampuchean party, state, Army, and people for assisting and creating favorable conditions for the Vietnamese volunteers to successfully carry out their proletarian internationalist duties. The delegation also visited various newly built installations and personally extended best regards to cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer units.

On the same day, another delegation led by Comrade Kham Chan, deputy chief of the General Political Department, and cadres from the Defense Ministry's department in charge of foreign military relations, also called on and extended new year greetings to the comrade military attache of the SRV embassy in the PRK.

Chan Si Visits 'Volunteers'

BK041245 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1127 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 4 -- More Kampuchean leaders have called on Vietnamese Army volunteers on internationalist mission in Kampuchea on the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese lunar new year festival.

During a visit to Vietnamese volunteers in Phnom Penh, chairman of the Council of Ministers Chan Si expressed sincere gratitude to the party, the government and the people of Vietnam for their precious assistance to the Kampuchean people in national defence and construction. He underlined that the history of Kampuchea has become ever more glorious with the special friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples.

Chairman Chan Si wished all Vietnamese volunteers on mission in Kampuchea, particularly wounded combatants, and their families, the best of health and successes in the new year.

Defence Minister Bou Thang paid a visit to Vietnamese volunteer units in the province of Kompong Cham. In a cordial conversation with the Vietnamese officers and men, Bou Thang profoundly thanked Vietnamese volunteer for their devoted internationalist services to the Kampuchean revolution.

Officials Visit SRV Embassy

BK050902 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] On the occasion of the fraternal traditional Vietnamese new year, 2 February, a delegation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army and police led by Comrade Meas Kroch, deputy defense minister and chief of the Army's General Political Department; and Comrade Sin Song, deputy interior minister, visited the Vietnamese ambassador and personnel of the SRV Embassy accredited to the PRK.

Speaking on behalf of the delegation, Comrade Meas Kroch pointed out that according to the traditions of the fraternal Vietnamese, on new year members of the family, no matter where they are, must reunite. However, this is the sixth time that the comrades at the embassy and in the Vietnamese volunteer army on an international mission in Kampuchea are celebrating the new year on Kampuchean territory. Your presence on our territory on the successive new year celebrations even more clearly show Vietnam's great sacrifice for the Kampuchean people and also underlines the fact that the close Kampuchea-Vietnam relations of solidarity cannot be broken by any enemy.

This also a precious lesson for the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces.

In his reply, Comrade Nguyen Hoa, charge d'affaires of the Vietnamese Embassy, profoundly thanked the Kampuchean party, state, Armed Forces, and people who have shown their sentiments and wholeheartedly assisted the Vietnamese volunteer army to achieve its proletarian internationalist duties in Kampuchea during the past more than 5 years. This visit was concluded in an atmosphere of solidarity and warm special friendship after friendly talks.

VO CHI CONG PAYS TET VISIT TO VIETNAMESE IN PRK

OW311229 Hanoi VNA in English 0819 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 30 -- Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Communist party of Vietnam Central Committee, has called on Vietnamese experts and Army volunteers, performing their internationalist duties in Kampuchea on the occasion of the coming Tet, the Vietnamese traditional lunar new year festival. With him was Lieutenant-General Phung The Tai, deputy chief of the general staff of the Vietnam People's Army, representative of the National Defence Ministry.

While in Kampuchea, Vo Chi Cong was cordially received by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council, Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and chairman of the National Assembly; Say Phuthang, Political Bureau Member of the Party C.C. and vice president of the State Council; Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the party C.C., vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and national defence minister; Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and foreign minister; and other high-ranking officials.

Vo Chi Cong conveyed new year greetings from party General Secretary Le Duan, the Political Bureau and Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam to party General Secretary Heng Samrin and the P.R.P.K. Political Bureau and Central Committee.

He thanked the party, government and people of Kampuchea for their precious assistance to the Vietnamese revolution and expressed the Vietnamese people's determination to consolidate and strengthen the allround cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea. Heng Samrin said he highly valued Vietnam's wholehearted support and precious assistance to Kampuchea and said the Kampuchean people will forever bear them in mind.

HENG SAMRIN SENDS MESSAGE TO SRV'S LE DUAN

BK040937 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Recently Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a message to thank Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, for their warm greetings on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the 7 January National Day. The message reads:

The day, 7 January 1979, not only commemorates the Kampuchean people's great victory over the reactionary and genocidal regime, but it is also a day when Kampuchean people throughout the country always remember the great deed of the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms who sacrificed their flesh and blood and closely cooperated with Kampuchean combatants in the struggle for the revolutionary cause of our Kampuchean people.

After the 7 January 1979 liberation day the Vietnamese people, standing by the proletarian internationalist spirit, have continued to assist and support the Kampuchean people in defense of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity as well as the reconstruction of the country advancing step by step through the transitional period toward socialism. At present we consider Vietnam a strong rampart in the defense of peace, stability, and independence of the three Indochinese countries as well as in opposition to the divide and rule maneuvers of the Beijing Chinese leaders in collusion with U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries. We are elated to note that the special relationship between our two countries is developing and scoring great victories over the dark maneuvers of all enemies. We pledge to always maintain and strengthen the militant solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between our two countries.

On this occasion, we would like to sincerely present once again our wishes to the fraternal Vietnamese people under the leadership of the CPV. May they score many more victories in the cause of the construction of socialism and in defense of the fatherland in order to transform Vietnamese territory, which was seriously affected by war, into a prosperous country.

On that occasion Comrade Hun Sen, foreign minister of the PRK, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the SRV. The message emphasizes: I am elated about the great victories scored by the fraternal Vietnamese people in the construction and defense of their country under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the CPV. I note that during the past few years the special relationship, militant solidarity, friendship, and cooperation in all fields between our two peoples and countries are excellent. I am confident that in this new year the Vietnamese people will achieve immediate and long-term revolutionary tasks thanks to their patriotism, love for socialism, and high proletarian internationalist spirit. These victories are concrete forces which can make our hopes come true.

I would like to wish you good health and that you will achieve your noble duties.

PRK 23-29 JANUARY AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

BK301341 [Editorial report] Kampuchea media monitored by Bangkok Bureau report the following agricultural development during the reporting period 23-29 January:

National level: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 24 January reported that by early January, 900,000 hectares of rainy-season rice, or almost 60 percent of the cultivated area, were harvested and 3,000 hectares of dry-season rice, or 20 percent of plan, were transplanted.

Kandal Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 23 January said that during the first 3 months of this fishing season, 1,000 metric tons of fish were caught in this province. The target is 9,000 metric tons. The radio at 0430 GMT on 26 January reported that in S'ang District, 8,300 hectares of rainy-season rice out of the 9,800 hectares plan were planted and 5,062 hectares of this rice were harvested with an average yield of 1.3 metric tons per hectare. The radio at 1300 GMT on 27 January said that peasants in S'ang District are planting dry-season rice on the planned 5,700 hectares of land. The district's agricultural service has also urged the peasants to practice intensive cultivation on 3,450 hectares of land. So far, 692 hectares of IR-36 rice were planted. The radio at 0430 GMT on 29 January said that so far peasants in Dangkao District harvested 3,000 hectares of rice and planted 20 hectares of dry-season rice.

Battambang Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1116 GMT on 24 January reported that in the main monsoon-rice season last year, Battambang Province put 291,000 hectares under rice against 60,00 hectares in 1979. Also last year, this leading rice-growing province sold over 84,000 metric tons of surplus paddy to the state. The radio at 0430 GMT on 26 January reported that in 1983 peasants in Battambang Province planted almost 300,000 hectares of rainy season rice, sold over 80,000 metric tons of paddy to the state, and raised more than 100,000 head of cattle.

Kratie Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 24 January reported that in 1983, the province transplanted 19,820 hectares of rice. There are 60,618 head of cattle and 16,380 hogs. Last year, 900 metric tons of fish were caught.

Kompong Thom Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 24 January reported that there are 155,000 head of cattle in this province, of which 130,000 head have so far been vaccinated against various diseases.

Kampot Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 24 January reported that so far, peasants in Chhuk District transplanted 160,000 hectares of rice, reclaimed over 1,000 hectares of land, and raised 26,000 head of cattle and 11,000 hogs and fowl.

Kompong Chhnang Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 25 January said that peasants in Baribo District have so far harvested almost 6,000 hectares of early, late, and slash-and-burn rice. The radio at 0430 GMT on 28 January reported that the peasants in Kompong Tralach District have harvested over 10,000 hectares of all types of rice, including 4,000 hectares of IR-36 rice. They plan to grow 2,000 hectares of dry-season rice. The radio at 1300 GMT on 29 January reported that by January, peasants in Rolea P'ier District harvested over 3,000 hectares of rice, sowed 10 hectares of dry-season rice, and planted 100 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Kompong Cham Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 29 January said that by mid-January, the trade service of Memot District bought over 2,300 metric tons of rice from the peasants.

Takeo Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 24 January reported that in January peasants in this province sold almost 2,000 metric tons of paddy to the state. The radio at 1300 GMT on 25 January reported that in early 1984, peasants in Prey Kabbas District harvested over 11,000 hectares of various types of rice, sowed over 800 hectares of dry-season rice, and transplanted almost 2,000 hectares of rice.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0359 GMT on 28 January reported that so far, peasants in Kamchay Mea District harvested 17,000 hectares, or 77 percent of rice planted, and sold 1,700 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Svay Rieng Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 29 January said that peasants in Svay Teap District have so far harvested 4,000 hectares of rice and planted 580 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Pursat Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 28 January reported that last rainy season, peasants harvested 75,000 hectares of rice. In 1983, the province raised 44,000 head of cattle.

SIHANOUK'S OFFICE CLARIFIES 'PARROT'S BEAK' ISSUE

BK060216 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Feb 84 p 4

[Unsigned letter from the "Office of the Personal Representative of HRH Norodom Sihanouk in Kampuchea and Asia" to "Nation Mailbag" column]

[Excerpt] Dear Sir: With reference to an article in THE NATION REVIEW of February 4, 1984, page 5, entitled "Vietnam Annexed 'Parrot's Beak,' Sihanouk Says," in which it is reported that HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea told H.E. General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, that Vietnam annexed an embattled slice of Kampuchean territory known as the "Parrot's Beak," the Office of the Personal Representative of HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Kampuchea and Asia wishes to point out that HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk informed H.R. General Prem of the following facts:

1. Without modifying the juridical or political lay-out of the Khmer-Vietnamese frontier, in the region known as "Parrot's Beak," the Vietnamese have proceeded to carry through a de facto modification of the ethnic and demographic lay-out of the said frontier.

In effect, by replacing the Khmers living in that region, and in other regions of East Kampuchea, by Vietnamese civilians, Vietnam has, in fact, modified the demographic chart of Kampuchea. In other words, Vietnam has simply annexed the region known as the "Parrot's Beak."

It should also be pointed out that as Vietnam has not proceeded with a juridical modification of the chart of Kampuchea in that region we, Khmers, are unable to bring to the attention of the international institutions, this Vietnamese act of annexation.

VODK ON 'DECEITFUL' INDOCHINESE TALKS PROPOSALS

BK050329 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Station commentary: "The Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Must Withdraw All Their Aggressor Forces From Kampuchea in Accordance with the UN General Assembly Resolutions Kampuchea's Internal Affairs Must Be Solved by the Kampuchean People Themselves; No One Has the Right to Settle Kampuchea's Destiny"]

[Text] In their deceitful talks proposals set out in their recent farce of the so-called Indochinese foreign ministers conference in Vientiane, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors said the Vietnamese and the Vientiane puppets will represent the group of the three Indochinese countries; that is, they will represent the Heng Samrin puppet administration in Phnom Penh.

The true goal and outdated idea of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors is to be masters of Indochina, comprising Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam, united as one entity 100 percent under Vietnamese control. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors' successive farces of Indochinese foreign ministerial conferences are aimed at peddling and having Vietnam's Indochinese federation accepted as a fait accompli.

The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not even swallowed Kampuchea, yet they consider themselves masters of Kampuchea and want to settle Kampuchea's destiny at their will. They want to talk over the Kampuchean people's heads and peddle and settle the Kampuchean people's destiny at will. This is the true nature of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors' arrogance and insolence. They favor the law of the jungle and rely on brute, barbaric, and cruel force with no consideration for international law or the UN Charter.

The Le Duan Vietnamese enemies are great bandits and aggressors against Kampuchea. Their hands are stained with the Kampuchean people's fresh blood. They are great criminals who attempt to exterminate the Kampuchean race and annex the Kampuchean territory and make it their own. The Vietnamese regime which they have erected in Phnom Penh is there through the Vietnamese bayonets and tanks. The Vietnamese use it just to cover up their act of aggression against the Kampuchean nation and people. In this role, neither the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors nor the Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh has any right whatsoever to speak on behalf of the Kampuchean people or settle the destiny of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people.

The Kampuchean problem completely arises from the act of aggression of the Hanoi Vietnamese, who sent hundreds of thousands of their soldiers to invade and control Kampuchea, which is an independent and sovereign state and a member of the United Nations. Therefore, the Kampuchean problem must be resolved through the unconditional withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor forces from Kampuchea as prescribed by resolutions of the many UN General Assembly sessions. Kampuchea's internal affairs are for the Kampuchean people to resolve by themselves without any outside interference.

The Kampuchean people are masters of Kampuchea's destiny. This is a matter of principle clearly set out in international law and the UN Charter. It says that people of each country are masters of their destiny; no country has the right to violate or commit aggression against other countries, interfere in other countries' internal affairs, or settle other countries' destinies. This is the sacred principle that the international community must respect and absolutely defend and which all UN member country are obligated to respect and scrupulously implement.

Resolving the Kampuchean problem is a test for the defense of this sacred principle of international law and the UN Charter. If the Kampuchean problem is not justly resolved because the principles of international law, the UN Charter, and the UN General Assembly resolutions have been violated, it would set a very bad and most dangerous precedent for the security, stability, and peace of both Southeast Asia and the world, particularly for the survival and destiny of small, medium, and poor countries.

Therefore, the international community must continue to stand firmly on the UN General Assembly resolutions in resolving the Kampuchean problem by forcing the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors to unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people exercise their sacred right of deciding their destiny and future by themselves without any outside interference. This is for justly resolving the Kampuchean problem so that Kampuchea may recover peace and security and also to avoid a bad precedent of powerful people committing aggression against, interfering with, or determining the destiny of weak and small ones at will.

VODK REPORTS KHIEU SAMPHAN MESSAGE TO YI CHONG-OK

BK040354 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Greetings message dated 28 January from Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs, to DPRK Vice President Yi Chong-ok]

[Text] To His Excellency Yi Chong-ok, vice president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pyongyang:

Respected Excellency, I am very elated that the 7th session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK'S third term, held from 25 to 27 January under the chairmanship of His Excellency Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, appointed you vice president of the DPRK. In the name of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK, I would like to present my warmest greetings and best wishes to Your Excellency. May Your Excellency enjoy good health and always achieve successes in fulfilling your noble mission.

On this occasion, I would like to express once again my profound thanks to Your Excellency and through you to the Korean people and government under the clear-sighted leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, for their noble and firm assistance and support for the national cause of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK. I would like to express my satisfaction with the development of the close ties of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples. I am confident that this traditional and long-standing friendship and solidarity will always develop, strengthen, and flourish.

Please, Your Excellency, accept my highest regards.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 28 January 1984

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs

VONADK CLAIMS SIEM REAP TOWN SEIZED 27 JANUARY

BK310407 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] On the night of 27 January, our special detachment together with our artillery and rocket-launching units attacked and totally occupied Siem Reap town. As a result of this attack:

1. We killed 50 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 23 others. We set ablaze 500 houses of the Vietnamese experts, military barracks, offices, information centers, a district office, a medicine warehouse, an oil depot capable of storing 5,000 liters of gasoline, a foundry, a weapons and ammunition depot, 3 warehouses, 2 granaries, 7 electric generators, 3 trucks, and 500 motorcycles and bicycles. The blaze lasted the whole night.
2. We seized a large quantity of weapons, ammunition, and war material. We occupied Siem Reap town for 1 night.
3. When we started the shelling, the Vietnamese in Siem Reap town were greatly alarmed. Some fled in cars to Phnum Kraom. Some fled to the west and others to the east.

DK OFFICIALS HAIL SIEM REAP ATTACK

BK040321 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Feb 84

[1 February "Congratulatory Message" from Democratic Kampuchean Vice President Khieu Samphan and Defense Minister Son Sen to the Democratic Kampuchean National Army -- read by announcer]

[Text] On the night of 27 January, the special detachment of our national army together with the artillery and rocket-launching units attacked and destroyed the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' strategic positions in Siem Reap town with remarkable results. This is an outstanding feat of arms by our national army during this 6th dry season.

The office of the Democratic Kampuchean vice president and the office of the Defense Ministry express their congratulation to and satisfaction with all our combatants, cadres, and people who actively participated in the 27 January attack and scored an important victory, causing a serious defeat and great losses to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

The office of the Democratic Kampuchean vice president and the National Defense Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea call on the comrades-in-arms, cadres, and people on the Siem Reap battlefield to thoroughly draw a lesson and learn from this experience in order to proceed further with this effective combat tactic toward achieving even more victories. At the same time, all others on the battlefields throughout the country who are engaged in the struggle against the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors should learn from the fine example of attack against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Siem Reap town to achieve even more important victories.

The office of the Democratic Kampuchean vice president and the National Defense Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea wish our combatants, cadres, and people on the Siem Reap battlefield more and greater victories in carrying out their daily tasks of fighting against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators.

[Dated] 1 February 1984

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Son Sen, minister of national defense of Democratic Kampuchea

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RECEIVES SOVIET ACADEMICIANS

BK060616 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] On the morning of 4 February, Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, received a delegation of high-ranking academicians of the USSR Government led by Nikita Tolubeyev, vice chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Kaysone Phomvihan wholeheartedly welcomed the state guests, saying he regarded their visit to Laos as an encouragement for the Lao people throughout the country in implementing the resolutions of the fifth plenum of the Third Session of the LPRP Central Committee and the plans for 1984 as well as the First 5-Year State Plan.

General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan highly evaluated the great and effective assistance and all-round cooperation given by the USSR to the LPDR from the period of the national salvation struggle to the current period during which the Lao people are persistently carrying out their two strategic tasks of defending and building the socialist fatherland. At the same time, he expressed appreciation of the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries in the past and expressed the hope that this cooperation will be more solid and more effective in the future.

On behalf of the Lao party, state, and people of all tribes, General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan expressed deep gratitude to the party, state, and fraternal people of the Soviet Union for always giving support and assistance to the Lao revolutionary cause. He extended warm and cordial regards to General Secretary Yuriy Andropov and to other Soviet party and state leaders. He wished Nikita Tolubeyev and his party success during their visit.

Nikita Tolubeyev expressed sincere thanks to General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan for his fine words for the Soviet party and state leaders and for the warm welcome accorded by the Lao side to the delegation wherever it went.

Nikita Tolubeyev informed the general secretary of the results of his visits to each place and, at same time, highly evaluated the all-round achievements recorded by the Lao people in defending the country and building socialist foundations. He expressed the conviction that under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP, the Lao people of all tribes will score great successes in implementing the various resolutions of the third party congress and the First 5-Year State Plan.

The talks between the guest and the host proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal cordiality. Attending the talks were Vangthong Sengmuang, minister of trade, and Vladimir Sobchenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

Aid Projects Discussed

BK060614 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 4 February, a delegation of high-ranking LPDR academicians led by Minister of Trade Vanthong Sengmuang and a delegation of high-ranking Soviet academicians led by Nikita Tolubeyev, vice chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, met and held talks on various matters of mutual concern, aimed at increased efficiency in implementing the various Lao-Soviet economic and technical cooperation projects outlined in the First LPDR 5-year State Plan.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and unanimity in all issues.

TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT DOCUMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

BK031122 Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Vientiane, February 3 (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union signed here on February 1st a document on the optimum use of Soviet machines and equipments in the social and economic development in Laos. Signing for the Lao side was Pho Muungnalat, director of the state enterprise for the technical equipments of the Ministry of Material and Technical Supply and for the Soviet side was Timofeyev, trade representative of the USSR to Laos.

HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION ENDS 4-DAY VISIT

BK031118 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Vientiane, February 3 (OANA-KPL) -- The delegation of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Socialist Workers Party of Hungary led by its deputy-head, Geza Kotay, left here on February 2 after having paid a four day official visit of friendship to Laos at the invitation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC.

The delegation was seen off at the river port Tha Naleng by Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy-head of the LPRP CC's Foreign Relations Commission and the Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, Janos Zegnal.

PRESS RELEASE ON DEATH OF SANAN SOUTTHICHAK

BK051339 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 5 Feb 84

[5 February press release by the LPRP Central Committee]

[Text] The LPRP Central Committee regrets to inform all cadres, party members, and compatriots throughout the country that Comrade Sanan Souththichak, member of the party Central Committee, passed away of cirrhosis of the liver at Hospital No. 1 in Vientiane at 2115 on 4 February. He was 64 years old.

During the period Comrade Sanan Souththichak was ill, the LPRP Central Committee paid utmost attention to provide him with the best possible medical treatment and care. Many medical doctors at home and from fraternal countries tried their best to cure him. However, because his illness was so serious, they could not save his life. The body of Sanan Souththichak is lying in state at the club of the office of the Council of Ministers. Cremation rites will take place at the crematorium at That Louang Pagoda grounds in Vientiane at 1430 on 7 February 1984.

Vientiane, 5 February 1984

The LPRP Central Committee

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON PREM'S TALKS WITH SIHANOUK

BK031309 Bangkok Voice of Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Director General of the Information Department Saowanit Khongsiri, in his capacity as spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, said that in the talks between Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Thai prime minister problems concerning the regional and international were discussed.

Prince Sihanouk noted that, first, the Kampuchean people have become increasingly aware that the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea is meant to turn Kampuchea into Vietnam's colony and not to liberate Kampuchea from the regime of Pol Pot. Second, Sihanouk pointed out, better coordination has been achieved militarily, diplomatically and politically among the three factions -- of Kheiu Samphan, Son Sann and Sihanouk himself. Such a strong cooperation is beneficial for the resistance against Vietnam in forcing Vietnam to pull out its troops out of Kampuchea.

Prince Sihanouk said he personally believed that this is the turning point for Vietnam which must think now whether it should continue with its occupation of Kampuchea. He said the two factors can make the situation reversible.

PHICHIT DISCUSSES CURRENT KAMPUCHEA SITUATION

BK031139 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Deputy Commander of the 1st Army Region Major General Phichit Kunlawanit, who is also commander of the Thai-Kampuchean Border Security Forces, held a press briefing at Surasihanat military camp in Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri Province, on the situation in Kampuchea.

He said interrogation of a Vietnamese deserter took place on 22 January in Ban Wang Mon, south of Aranyaprathet. The deserter, 22 years old and student of a college of transport and communications, fled from Hanoi last December and arrived in Thailand recently. He told Thai authorities of starvation in Vietnam and said the Vietnamese people are fed up with war because they are forced to sacrifice part of their farm products to the state.

On the fighting in Kampuchea, Phichit said fighting between the forces of Vietnam and the tripartite Khmer coalition government has taken place almost every day north of Tap Phraya District and south of Aranyaprathet District opposite Ban Nong Ian. Vietnamese troop movements were also reported on a continuous basis. On 20 January Thai Border Patrol Police clashed with Vietnamese forces in Ban Khok Sabaeng. No casualties were reported.

Asked about the responsibility of the Burapha unit, Maj Gen Phichit said the unit organized combined training for soldiers and civilian volunteers, worked on improvement of warning systems and tested the efficiency of coordination among the soldiers, civilian officials and villagers in case of emergency. The unit upholds government policies and neutrality and will take decisive action in case of violation of Thailand's sovereignty. He said there is no major violence in the fighting in Kampuchea at the moment. Violent fighting was reported deeper inside Kampuchea where forces of the tripartite factions were dispatched for operations. Vietnam, he said, suffered heavy losses in those operations.

On troop movements, Maj Gen Phichit said Vietnam has dispatched two or three additional regiments to reinforce its positions. However, it has to remain at fixed positions for self defense from attacks by the tripartite Khmer factions and to prevent sabotage.

Asked about the possibility of new Vietnamese intrusions into Thailand, Phichit said he still could not confirm it but did not think Vietnam would take another risk. Vietnam suffered a political setback for the operations it launched in Chamka Kor and Phnum Chhat where children were massacred and civilian property was devastated. He said Thailand is always prepared to meet with any new attempt.

Concerning the tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea, the deputy commander of the 1st Army Region noted an improved unity among the factions. He said they have also got more weapons. The coalition government of Kampuchea has won better recognition from the international community. Yugoslav and Egyptian ambassadors presented their credentials on Kampuchean territory, he noted.

SUPREME COMMAND REPORTS ON KAMPUCHEAN FIGHTING

BK041122 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office reports that, on the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border, the Vietnamese side has not yet launched any suppression drive inside Kampuchea near the border. However, the fighting has become more gruesome deep inside Kampuchea where the forces of Democratic Kampuchea often initiate attacks in the areas of Kompong Thom and Siem Reap provinces and in Sisophon District. The major fighting took place on 19 January when the Democratic Kampuchean forces attacked a Vietnamese base and arms depot in Kompong Thom Province, killing 17 Vietnamese soldiers including the governor of the province, and destroying a large quantity of Vietnamese weapons.

On 27 January, Democratic Kampuchean forces attacked the Vietnamese military headquarters in Seam Reap Province, killing 50 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 23 others. They also destroyed buildings and weapons of the Vietnamese. On the same day, the Democratic Kampuchean side attacked a Vietnamese military base in Mongkolborei District, causing heavy casualties to the Vietnamese soldiers. Moreover, the Democratic Kampuchean side has reportedly launched operations to put pressure on Vietnamese military positions in the area of Sisophon District.

3,000 REFUGEES FLEE ACROSS BORDER FROM KAMPUCHEA

BK040257 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Feb 84 p 3

[Excerpt] Buriram -- About 3,000 Kampuchean refugees fled across the border to this northeastern province yesterday from what they claimed was the arrival of Vietnamese troops and artillery near the border. The refugees came about three kilometres into Thailand in Ban Kruat District. Workers from international relief agencies yesterday distributed relief items to the refugees. The refugees said they fled from O Bok because they could see the Vietnamese coming towards the village with artillery and armoured vehicles. They said they feared that the Vietnamese were preparing to attack the village.

NATION REVIEW VIEWS SRV 'QUANDARY' IN KAMPUCHEA

BK040230 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Feb 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Sihanouk Sees Importance of Military Gains"]

[Text] There have always been two approaches to the Kampuchean problem. While the political solution is spearheaded by ASEAN which wants a pullout of Vietnamese troops followed by the Khmer people choosing their own government, China has only given lip-service to this formula but has continually said that there can only be a military solution with Vietnam being bled white in the end.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who heads the tripartite government of Democratic Kampuchea, has seen the reasoning behind both lines of approach and is very pragmatic, saying that no political solution could be found for the problem of his country without the "assent and goodwill" of Hanoi, but, he adds, such goodwill will come only if the guerrillas forces obtain more battlefield gains.

There has been until now no major dry season offensive for reasons we hesitate to speculate about -- possibly it is the calm before the storm -- but even then it must be conceded that the three groups of resistance forces are now stronger than ever before during the past five years. As has been always obvious, much of what Vietnam is doing in Kampuchea and Laos has to follow Russian thinking and perhaps, in the absence of President Yuriy Andropov, the Kremlin is in suspended animation.

Meanwhile there has been quite a cascade of words, especially after the Indochinese foreign ministers meeting in Vientiane, and our Foreign Ministry has chosen to take the bull by the horns and declare candidly that the communique issued in Vientiane is a veiled threat implying "regional war". The Foreign Ministry's reading of the communique's jargon is also correct in that Hanoi, by expanding the conflict in Kampuchea, could later blame China.

But in all this we have to reckon with the thinking of the Soviet Union which is having a tough time right now with several of her policies going away. A swift operation muddled the face of Soviet surrogate Cuba in Grenada and the same surrogate is not doing too well in Angola where South Africa has just concluded a major operation. The super-power herself is not doing too well against the Afghan resistance movement while the other surrogate, Vietnam, is itself in a quandary in Kampuchea.

From this line of thinking some inkling of the answers to some questions about the vaunted dry season offensive and the bellicose words from Hanoi can be gleaned. And possibly that is also the reason why Hanoi has dragged in China as a red herring. China's policy regarding Kampuchea has always been clear-cut. Her latest, but not different, statement about this issue comes through Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans who has said that China does not want a special zone of influence in Kampuchea under the Khmer Rouge. Tindemans is in a unique position to talk about this because he is the deputy chairman of the international Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) and is also a member of the ad hoc committee that has been set up.

The three guerrillas factions which represent the resistance movement in Kampuchea are operating in high gear at the correct time because the Soviet policy, and consequently Vietnamese policy, is not very clear on the issue. Several observers had guessed that this year the Vietnamese will go all-out to exterminate all military opposition, but that prediction does not seem correct at least for now.

PROPOSALS IN VIENTIANE DOCUMENT COMMENTED ON

BK051601 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 5 Feb 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Vietnam's New Proposal"]

[Text] Most observers agree that there is nothing new in the communique issued at the end of the eighth meeting of the foreign ministers of Vietnam on 28 and 29 January 1984 -- the 5th anniversary of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

The Indochinese foreign ministers called for dialogue between Vietnam, Laos, and the six members of ASEAN as earlier proposed by the Malaysian foreign minister. In this regard, the Heng Samrin government will not attend the dialogue.

Although the Phnom Penh government declared that it will not participate in the dialogue to prevent its presence from becoming an obstacle for the talks, and although the Indo-chinese countries cited the Malaysian foreign minister's idea, the proposal is nothing new in the eyes of observers. In fact, the other ASEAN member countries have not paid much attention to the suggestion made by the Malaysian foreign minister.

It is believed that the proposal is another diplomatic offensive by Hanoi to prove to the world that it is ready to open talks with its ASEAN neighbors on the Kampuchean problem -- the point of conflict between the two groups of countries since Vietnam sent its troops to invade Kampuchea in January 1979.

Vietnam made the new proposal while keeping 150,000 to 170,000 troops in Kampuchea, and there is no sign of a plan to withdraw its troops from that country in accordance with the UN resolutions and the call from its ASEAN neighbors. On the contrary, Hanoi always claims that its troops were "invited" to go into Kampuchea, therefore the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is legal and should not be viewed as an act of aggression.

It is possible that Hanoi's new proposal was the result of international pressure, particularly pressure from those countries which pursue a neutral policy like Australia, Belgium, and India. These countries are reportedly disappointed with Vietnam's increasing aggressiveness. Some of them even demanded that Vietnam halt its dry season offensive in Kampuchea.

The Belgian foreign minister disclosed that Vietnam canceled its dry season suppression drive against the Khmer resistance forces at his request. However, this can also be attributed to the strength of the CGDK, which receives military assistance from China and increasing support from the Kampuchean people.

WU XUEQIAN TO VISIT BURMA, THAILAND, MALAYSIA

BK040042 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Feb 84 p 5

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will stop here late this month during a tour of Southeast Asian countries, informed sources told THE NATION yesterday. The sources said that Wu will arrive here sometime during Feb 23-25 and stay for half a day or one night en route to Malaysia. He will be in Burma Feb 20, before visiting Thailand and Malaysia, according to the sources. The trip is scheduled to end on Feb 28.

The Chinese foreign minister is expected to meet Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila during his stop here, the sources added. He may not be able to see Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, who will be in Brunei for the national independence celebration of the newest member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

ENVOY TO UN HOLDS NEW YORK PRESS CONFERENCE

OW041553 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 4 -- Ambassador Hoang Bich Son, head of the Vietnamese Permanent Mission at the United Nations, on Jan 30 met with pressmen in New York to inform them about the results of the eighth regular conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers, held recently in Vientiane. Ambassador Hoang Bich Son answered questions related to the American MIA's and the Indochinese countries' relations with ASEAN as well as with China and the United States.

The "American Legion," in a comment said that the three Indochinese governments' declared readiness to cooperate with non-governmental organizations in the United States in solving the MIA question marked "a new beginning."

TAP CHI CONG SAN ON CPC RECTIFICATIONS DRIVE

OW041534 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 4 -- On the charge of "factionalism" Deng Xiaoping is cracking down on genuine communists and broad sections of the Chinese working people who want to take China along the right revolutionary path, says TAP CHI CONG SAN (Communist Review) in its December 1983 issue. Following are excerpts from that article entitled "New Disasters Are Befalling the Chinese People" published in the theoretical and political monthly review of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Under the label of "party rectification campaign," a broad purge is sweeping China. The Chinese authorities' relevant official document (communique of the second plenum of the 12th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party held on Oct 12, 1983) said that the aim of this campaign was to achieve ideological cohesion, readjust the style of work, intensify discipline and clean up the organization.

To this end, "three categories of people" must be purged. The first category are "those who, relying on counter-revolutionary forces, emerged from the Cultural Revolution." The second category are "those seriously affected by factionalism and those who actively propagated the reactionary ideas of the Lin Biao-Qiang Qing gang during the Cultural Revolution." The third category are "those who beat people, disturbed public order, indulged in robbery and plunder," and "those who, during the Cultural Revolution, persecuted cadres and the masses and used torture to extort confessions, and incapacitated other people."

These three categories of people are actually those who have been used by Mao Zedong to overthrow the Liu Shaoqi-Deng Xiaoping group in the Cultural Revolution.

By aiming his blows at these three categories of people, Deng Xiaoping obviously wants to take revenge on those who had edged him out in the Cultural Revolution. These categories of people are life-and-death opponents to the Deng Xiaoping faction. The omnipresence of those people proves that the aftermath of the "Cultural Revolution" is extremely serious.

The fierce infighting between the Deng Xiaoping faction and these "three categories of people" proves that the Chinese Communist Party harbours people engaged in an endless fight for power and prebend. This proves that Mao Zedong had set up a privileged caste apart to serve as mainstay for his rule. This is a really heavy and disastrous legacy left by Mao Zedong to China. The existence of these "three categories" of people proves that the purge conducted so far by the Deng Xiaoping gang has gained no positive results. What is more, all of Deng's policies and measures have been implemented only at the central level. At most lower echelons, they were simply ignored or carried out gingerly.

Within the Communist Party of China and Chinese society as a whole, beside the "Cultural Revolution" faction there are also other forces opposed to Deng's policies. First there are genuine communists and broad sections of the working people who want to take China along the right revolutionary path. Deng Xiaoping accused these people of "factionalism" as a pretext to suppress them. Fully aware that the Chinese people are fed up with the "rebels" in the Cultural Revolution, Deng Xiaoping has astutely lumped the two kinds of people in the same bag for the purge.

He has also accused them of many crimes. Progressive Chinese cannot accept Deng's policy of allowing the resurgence of capitalism, the development of private enterprise and the spreading of exploitation, as a result of which the rich get richer and lead a life of luxury while tens of millions of working people are jobless or have to toil and sweat without getting enough to eat. Chinese patriots are pained to see that Deng Xiaoping has invited Western capitalists in to tap China's natural resources, exploit its manpower, and trample upon its independence and sovereignty. Genuine Chinese revolutionaries are infuriated at Deng's policy of teaming up with the U.S. imperialists and international reaction to oppose the Soviet Union, commit aggression against Vietnam and undermine the world revolution.

Deng's objective at present is to uproot all the factions opposed to him, and to crack down on the Chinese people in a bid to impose at all costs the "thought of Deng Xiaoping," that is, great-Han chauvinism, great-nation expansionism and big-power hegemonism, as well as frenzied anti-Sovietism and anti-communism. These are manifestations of the vilest opportunism and pragmatism, bowing to the dollar and technology of the United States and Western Europe for the purpose of "modernization." This, in fact, is first of all modernization of the Army in order to rapidly attain the super-power status and dominate the world, and in the immediate future to conquer Vietnam, Indochina and Southeast Asia.

INDOCHINESE STATE PLANNING GROUPS OPEN MEETING

Vo Van Kiet Welcome

OW031616 Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 3 -- A delegation of the Lao State Commission for Planning, and a delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Planning, arrived in Ho Chi Minh City for a conference of the leaders of the state for planning commissions of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at promoting the special friendly cooperation between the three countries.

The Lao delegation is headed by Sali Vongkhamsoo, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice premier and chairman of the State Commission for Planning. The Kampuchean delegation is headed by Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning.

The Kampuchean and Lao delegations were welcomed at the airport by Vo Van Kiet, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Hoang Quy, member of the C.P.V. C.C., minister, and first vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission. The three delegations were guests at a reception given by Mai Chi Tho, chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City people's committee.

Mai Chi Tho warmly welcomed the distinguished guests and said: "The presence of high-ranking comrades of the three parties and three states to work out a plan is a new and significant development following the recent conference of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in Vientiane... the leadership of the party is always a factor firmly ensuring success in all fields. In the process of history, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have time and again co-operated in the military and political fields. Now they continue the cooperation in the economic field. That is a new development which creates a new strength to defeat the enemy. That is also an allround cooperation. Cooperation through the leaders of the state planning organizations is a guarantee for our city to have more conditions for advance and development.

Vo Van Kiet Address

BK051611 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 5 -- A conference of planning leaders of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea opened this morning in Ho Chi Minh City. Present were, on the Vietnamese side Vo Van Kiet, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Commission and Hoang Quy, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, minister, first vice chairman of the Planning Commission; on the Lao side: Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the State Commission for Planning, and on the Kampuchean side: Chea Soth, Political Bureau member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning.

In his opening speech, Vice Chairman Vo Van Kiet said: The first summit conference of the three Indochinese countries held in Vientiane in Feb 1983 worked out the political and economic objectives, and the leading principles for the basis of close relations between the three parties and states. The conference also agreed that in the new stage, the all-round cooperation between the three countries must be developed, in which economic, scientific, technological, and cultural cooperation plays an extremely important role.

After reviewing the strong position and practical conditions of the three countries in the economic and cultural fields and bringing out the effects of mutual assistance and cooperation in the construction and development of each country, Vo Van Kiet said: Our three countries have clearly seen the necessity of promoting economic and cultural cooperation in order to thoroughly exploit the existing potentialities, to raise our strong position and to help each other overcome weaknesses. This is the most fruitful measure to ensure that our three countries will advance rapidly strongly and steadily to socialism.

The cooperation between our three countries is aimed at speeding up the rational development of the national economy of each country, gradually raise the economic level of the three countries and consolidate the strategic alliance, the special solidarity and lasting all-round cooperation between our three countries.

At the conference, the leaders of the planning organizations read out the communiques on the implementation of the 1983 state plan, on the state plan for 1984 and on coordination in planning of each country and between the three countries.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON INDOCHINESE SUMMIT NOTED

BK031306 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA said on Thursday that the eighth conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries in Vientiane was further evidence of the three Indochinese countries' efforts for promoting mutual understanding and good neighborly relations in Southeast Asia. The paper pointed out that the purpose of the conference was to strengthen the joint efforts to improve the political atmosphere in this region.

HO CHI MINH CITY TET ACTIVITIES REPORTED

BK040610 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] On the first day of the lunar new year, Comrade Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and representatives of the party, people's, and VFF committees of Ho Chi Minh City, the 7th Military Region Command, and the City Military Command laid a wreath and paid tribute to the fallen heroes at the Ho Chi Minh City cemetery. The wreath bore the inscription: The entire party, people, and Army forever remember the fallen heroes' meritorious services.

In the days preceding Tet, the city party committee and various sectors and mass organizations in the city sent delegations to convey Tet greetings and present gifts to combatants who are performing international duty in Kampuchea, wounded and sick soldiers undergoing treatment at various military hospitals in the city, families of fallen heroes and war invalids, families with meritorious services to the revolution, and retired cadres.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the city party committee, and Comrade Mai Chi Tho, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the city people's committee, also paid Tet visits to the people in the villages of Cu Chi District that served as bases of the city party committee during the anti-U.S. war of resistance.

On the occasion of the lunar new year, the Ho Chi Minh City party and people's committees also organized meetings of veteran cadres of the revolution, intellectuals, scientists, outstanding combatants who are on international duty in Kampuchea, outstanding teachers, and overseas Vietnamese returning home from 14 foreign countries to celebrate Tet. Comrades Pham Hung, Le Duc Tho, Vo Van Kiet, and Huynh Tan Phat attended some of these meetings.

NHAN DAN CITES 'TURNING POINT' OF REVOLUTION

BK031510 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1700 GMT 1 Feb 84

[1 February NHAN DAN editorial: "An Important Turning Point"]

[Text] Our country's revolution has, in the past 3 years, created a new situation with a steadily rising trend in which all areas of activity have noted encouraging successes. Socialist relations are being consolidated and perfected and social production is being reorganized. The successful building of many industrial projects which require high technology reflects the enriched talent of our working class and our contingent of cadres.

Agricultural and industrial production has shown great progress. The successes obtained in agriculture attest to our ability to tackle the grain program for the entire society. The relatively high pace of development in the production of consumer goods has demonstrated that our latent potential is still great.

Advancing along the revolutionary path charted by the party, our people are developing their collective spirit of mastery and their diligent and creative labor. The position of the revolution in our country like that in all the three countries on the Indochinese peninsula is firmer than even before. The enemy's schemes of sabotaging, throttling and subverting our revolution have gone bankrupt. The revolution faces a new turning point and has all the conditions needed for a new stage of development. The significance of this turning point is that the state of sluggishness and deterioration has been eradicated and all major upheavals and ordeals have been overcome.

Our new economy and our new society reflect our abundant vitality which has been built thanks to the correct guidance and the self-reliant spirit of those who exercise their collective mastery. The creative working spirit and heroism symbolize the masses' revolutionary movement.

Realities have provided us with many valuable experiences. New men, new talents, and new qualities spring up every day in the new life. Everything is just at the initial stage. The historic journey is long and still fraught with difficulties and hardships. Realizing initial steps to be taken and mastering all the evolutionary patterns will ensure success.

We have detected all the potentials of human strength, namely intelligence, creativity, and abundant revolutionary enthusiasm, and all the prospects of exploiting the wealth of land, forests, and sea, and many rich and diverse natural resources. Revolutionary determination decides the growth of a nation. Thanks to their determination to sacrifice everything rather than accept the loss of the country or be enslaved, many generations of our Vietnamese people have risen up to struggle, defeating all the ferocious and cruel aggressives forces and regaining independence and freedom for the fatherland.

Faced with a most favorable situation, our people are again surging forward with a high determination to build our country into a prosperous socialist state and ensure that the country is always strong enough to defend its territory.

It is the great fortune for the present generation of our Vietnamese people -- the first to live in genuine freedom in an independent and sovereign motherland -- that they are strong enough to cope with any aggressive forces. Everyone can develop his talent and wisdom and dedicate himself to the strength and prosperity of his country.

We now live in a society in which the progress of each person is a condition for the progress of all the people. The dreams of many generations have gradually come true. Let everyone among us work more satisfactorily for the present and for the future for the benefit of ourselves and our fatherland. We must work with a vigorous determination to build prosperity and strength for the country and a happy and modern life for our people.

From this new turning point, let us make a vigorous leap to a new stage of development.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEETING HAILS CPV ANNIVERSARY

BK031313 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] On the evening of 29 January, the Central Committee of the Vietnam Democratic Party and the Executive Committee of its Hanoi municipal organization held a grand meeting to mark the 54th founding anniversary of the CPV. In a speech delivered at the meeting, Comrade Nghiem Xuan Yem, general secretary of the Vietnam Democratic Party, expressed admiration for and profound gratitude to the vanguard party. He also expressed respect and love for and endless gratitude to great President Ho Chi Minh.

Comrade Nghiem Xuan Yem said: In view of the splendid revolutionary achievements recorded by our people in more than half a century of struggle under the glorious banner of the CPV, together with our people, the Vietnam Democratic Party takes great pride in the heroic Vietnamese nation, in great President Ho Chi Minh, and in the glorious CPV -- organizer and leader of all victories of the Vietnamese revolution over the past 50 years and more.

Comrade Nghiem Xuan Yem called on all members of his party to strive to learn from the communist fighters' examples of struggle, sacrifice, and selflessness for the sake of the country and people, as well as to unite with the CPV and have confidence in its leadership and inevitable victory so that, together with the entire people, they can exert efforts to emulate in successfully implementing the resolutions of the vanguard party's fifth congress, thus contributing to the fulfillment of the tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

DEMONSTRATORS DENOUNCE MARCOS REGIME, U.S.

OW051343 Hong Kong AFP in English 1331 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Manila, Feb 5 (AFP) -- Militant demonstrators estimated by police to number 20,000 today held a rally here to denounce poverty and unemployment in the Philippines and urge a boycott of the National Assembly elections in May.

Chanting "Down with the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship" in a reference to U.S. support for Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, the demonstrators marched across downtown Manila after the rally ended at sundown, but police reported no arrests or clashes. The rally in front of the central post office and the subsequent "poverty march" was sponsored by the May One Movement (KMU) labor center, whose officers said up to 300,000 Filipinos might be laid off in the first quarter of 1984 due to the current economic crisis.

Aside from workers, the gathering was joined by drivers, teachers, students, fishermen, poor city dwellers and a number of businessmen. Local industries, particularly the manufacturing sector, have been suffering severely since the last quarter of 1983, when a financial crisis erupted side by side with political unrest after opposition leader Benigno Aquino's August murder.

APPEAL URGES FURTHER REFORMS BY MARCOS

HK060317 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Feb 84 p 4

["An Appeal to President Marcos To Heed the Call for Meaningful Elections" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Mr President:

We wish to express publicly our support for your leadership in ordering the preparation of a new list of voters, in sponsoring various reforms to the electoral code, in temporarily suspending the issuance of PDA's [preventive detention actions], and in pursuing constitutional amendments for the restoration of the vice-presidency and the adoption of a system of representation by province or city rather than by region in the Batasang Pambansa.

GRAVE CONCERN OVER POSSIBLE ELECTION BOYCOTT

Notwithstanding the significance of the foregoing reforms, however, we note with grave concern the increasing stridency and growing popularity of the movement for the boycott of the forthcoming May, 1984, elections **UNLESS FURTHER REFORMS ARE ENACTED**. And our concern has been heightened by the disappointing level of participation in the January 27 plebiscite, which we believe is attributable at least in part to the boycott campaign immediately prior thereto.

FUNDAMENTAL REFORMS ARE CRUCIAL

While we endorse all the reform proposals which have been previously publicised, we wish to highlight the fundamental reforms summarized below which we believe are crucial in order to abort the boycott movement and to ensure clean, honest, and above all, meaningful elections in May, 1984:

1. Repeal of Paragraph 6 of the 1976 amendments to the Constitution empowering the president of the Philippines to enact legislation concurrently with the Batasang Pambansa.
2. The adoption of an appropriate amendments to Section 9 of Article VII of the Constitution, requiring the concurrence of the Batasang Pambansa acting by a vote of two-thirds of all its members, as a condition precedent to placing of the Philippines or any part thereof under martial law.
3. REPEAL OF ALL (RATHER THAN MERE TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF A FEW) PRESIDENTIAL DECREES AND PROCLAMATIONS on political offenses and detention, particularly the following:
 - a. Presidential Decrees 1877, 1877-A, and 1836, authorizing the indefinite detention of persons at the sole discretion of the president of the Philippines, in the name of "public safety" or the "security of the state".
 - b. Proclamations 2045 and 2045-A suspending the privilege of the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.
 - c. Presidential Decrees 1834 and 1835 transforming so-called "political offenses" (like rebellion, sedition, subversion, or even the mere incitement to such offenses) into CAPITAL CRIMES by increasing the penalties therefor from mere imprisonment to death.
 - d. Presidential Decrees 1735 and 1835 imposing additional penalties of deprivation of citizenship and the confiscation of all the properties of alleged political offenders.

PROPOSED REFORMS ARE REASONABLE

We believe the proposed reforms are valid and reasonable because:

1. The repeal of Paragraph 6 of the 1976 amendments to the Constitution merely aims to vest EXCLUSIVE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY IN THE REGULAR BATASANG PAMBANSA whose integrity and effectiveness as the legislative body of the government must be incontrovertibly established. Experience with the Interim Batasang Pambansa abundantly confirms that so long as the Office of the President enjoys CONCURRENT legislative authority with the legislature, that body will continue to remain and can never hope to become anything else but a LEGISLATIVE SUBORDINATE. No respectable parliament we know of shares its legislative powers with the head of state.
2. The actual vote and concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the Batasang Pambansa as a condition precedent to placing of the country or any part of it under martial law will ensure that the outcome of elections will not be peremptorily nullified by a precipitate and contrived declaration of martial rule. Even the possibility of such a development, however remote it might be, has the understandable effect of discouraging participation in the elections.
3. In the context of the forthcoming Batasang Pambansa elections, the repeal of all presidential decrees and proclamation on political offenses will readily be seen as essential pre-conditions to free, vigorous and healthy political dissent. Unless these decrees and proclamation are permanently repealed (instead of only a few of them being temporarily suspended), not only the opposition but all sectors of Filipino society will continue to be exposed to the threat of harrassment and intimidation or to actual suppression by misguided elements of the ruling party or the military.

REFORMS INDISPENSABLE FOR NATIONAL RECONCILIATION

All the above proposals are capable of immediate achievement. The repeal of the presidential decrees and proclamations only require further action by yourself.

The repeal of Paragraph 6 of the 1976 amendments to, and the adoption of an appropriate amendment to Section 9 of Article VII of, the Constitution can be submitted to and be acted upon by the Interim Batasang Pambansa in its current sessions. The corresponding amendatory resolutions can then be submitted for ratification at a plebiscite which may be held simultaneously with the May, 1984 elections for the regular Batasang Pambansa.

We strongly urge the adoption of all three measures proposed herein in the hope that, through the willing and enthusiastic participation of all sectors of our society, the forthcoming Batasang Pambansa elections can be made a truly meaningful democratic exercise.

We believe these additional reforms are indispensable steps towards national reconciliation which, in turn, is essential to our survival not only as a democracy but also as a nation.

Makati Business Club
Bishops-Businessmen's Conference for Human Development
Management Association of The Philippines
Financial Executives Institute of The Philippines
Chamber of Agriculture and Natural Resources of The Philippines
Catholic Education Association of The Philippines
Philippine Government Employees Association
Philippine Veterans Legion
Philippine Bar Association
National Bar Association
All Asia Bar Association (RP)
Catholic Lawyers Guild
Alliance of Women for Action and Reconciliation
Workers Unity Congress and its affiliates
Amalgamated Federation of Labor in The Philippines
Amirul-Din Islam of The Philippines
Armed Forces of The Philippines National Reservists Association
Confederation of Citizens Labor Unions
Cooperative Association for Philippine Professionals and Workers Abroad
Consumers Union of The Philippines
Federation of Filipino Workers in United States Bases in The Philippines
Federacion Obreros Industrial Tabaqueros De Filipinas
Garment Workers Union of The Philippines
General Association of Textile and Cordage Workers
Hadji Association of The Philippines
Kapisanang Kapatiran Ng Mga Kristiano
Labor Alliance for National Development
Mabuhay Ang Pilipino Movement
Muslim Movement Association of The Philippines
National Association of Trade Unions
National Association of Rural Workers Union
National Harbors Labor Federation
National Organization of Working Women
National Union of Garment and Textile Workers
National Union of Hotel and Restaurant Workers and Allied Industries
Philippine Association of Free Labor Unions
Philippine Federation of Industrial and Agricultural Workers
Philippine Labor Alliance Council
Philippine Labor Unity Movement
Philippine Transport and General Workers Association
Samahan Ng Manininda At Mangangalakal Sa Pilipinas

ARTICLE DEFENDS PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY POWERS

HK060333 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 4 Feb 84 p 4

[Article by the Domestic Information Service: "Should FM Relinquish Emergency Powers to Please Opposition?"]

[Text] The opposition's insistence that President Marcos relinquish his emergency powers comes at a time of continued insurgent activities in the countryside, where both the Moro National Liberation Front and the New People's Army have been working feverishly in recent months to squeeze political mileage out of the current economic crisis.

The demand raised by three opposition groups -- the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, COMPACT and the Association of Metropolitan Associations -- puts the president literally in a bind.

On the one hand, if he yields his emergency powers, just to accommodate the opposition, he would practically be opening the floodgates to the forces of destruction which have thus far been held at bay by the military. If this happens, any free political exercise would be academic.

If he doesn't, on the other hand, the oppositionists would carry out their threat to boycott the elections, and the MNLF and NPA, which have been campaigning for non-participation, would have won a victory just the same -- without lifting a finger.

Mr Marcos' critics are het up particularly over the fact that he can at any time suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, authorize the detention of people who in his view imperil national security, and even declare martial law. For instance:

-- The president may suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in critical areas under the provisions of Proclamations 2045 and 2045-A which ended nine years of martial rule on Jan 17, 1981.

-- He may issue a Preventive Detention Action order under Decrees 1887, 1877-A and 1836, for the arrest and detention of any person who poses a danger to "public safety" or to the "security of the state."

Given the critical situation obtaining, however, observers feel it is not likely Mr Marcos would be foolhardy enough to divest himself at this time of such safeguards against chaos.

For Marcos to do so as a political concession to the opposition would defeat the very purpose of a clean and peaceful elections, according to political analysts, since it would only clear the way for election terrorism.

The opposition in Mindanao, for instance, has been strongly demanding the restoration, even if temporary, of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus to enable people to move around unhampered and discuss issues freely. But this would also enable dissidents to move around freely and open urban areas to terrorist attacks.

Some of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan's leadership, including Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez, sought to meet the opposition half-way by proposing that the president suspend some of the security-related decrees. But Mr Marcos said this would be "academic."

AQUINO FOLLOWERS COMPLETE MANILA AIRPORT MARCH

OW051309 Hong Kong AFP in English 1250 GMT 5 Feb 84

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, Feb 5 (AFP) -- After defying a series of military and police blockades, tired but triumphant followers of Benigno Aquino today ended a pilgrimage on foot to Manila airport, where the opposition leader was assassinated last August 21.

Led by the slain politician's younger brother Agapito "Butz" Aquino, organizers of the 145 kilometer (93 mile) march from Mr Aquino's birthplace in northern Luzon gathered for a brief ceremony at dusk around the spot on the airport tarmac where the opposition leader was shot dead. "Your murder awakened millions of us to the fact that freedom must be fought for and vigorously pursued," the march leaders said in a pledge read by the younger Mr Aquino on the tarmac. "We are prepared to emulate the supreme sacrifice you gave on this tarmac. We pledge to do no less," he added.

The 21 representatives of the August 21 Movement (ATOM), which sponsored the march, then knelt for a minute of silent prayer. The ATOM leaders, who were applauded by airport workers and watched closely by military officers, said they stayed exactly 21 minutes on the tarmac.

Former Senator Aquino, 50, political archrival of President Ferdinand Marcos, was shot in the back of the head while under military escort as he returned from three years of voluntary exile in the United States.

Today's leg was the culmination of a 145 kilometer (93 mile) "Tarlac to tarmac" march, which became a national issue last week after a military blockade was set up at the northern boundary of metro Manila to prevent some 300 participants from entering the capital. The march, which began on January 26, was eventually allowed into the city on Tuesday, and by the time it halted in the financial district of Makati, more some [as received] 5,000 people had joined the group.

Today's final leg of the march was delayed for four hours in suburban Pasay City, three kilometers (1.9 miles) from the airport, by a final police blockade, which was lifted at mid-afternoon after a tense standoff. The marchers, accompanied by a motorcade, numbered 3,000 to 5,000 at the blockade, police on the [word indistinct] said. But only 1,000 people were finally permitted to proceed to the airport.

Police said tens of thousands of people lined the marchers' route, but reported no incidents or arrests. Entire families clad in yellow, the symbolic color of protest here, came on foot or in cars decked in yellow bunting to honor Mr Aquino. Most participants wore yellow T-shirts bearing Mr Aquino's smiling face and famous quotations. Crowds along the route, including children of nursery age, shouted "Ninoy," Benigno Aquino's nickname, while flashing the "L" sign for Mr Aquino's Laban (Fight) Party.

Mr Butz Aquino repeatedly called for calm among the marchers and asked them to sit on the pavement while he negotiated with police General Ruben Escarha for the lifting of the blockade. Residents of nearby communities, meanwhile, gave them food and drinks as the talks dragged on till mid-afternoon. The marchers and hundreds of onlookers taunted the police, who stayed put until ordered to form a gauntlet to let 1,000 marchers through.

At the airport, more than 500 riot police backed by at least 15 firetrucks faced the marchers. Officers of the Aviation Security Command (Avsecom), the same military unit assigned to protect the late Mr Aquino on his fatal return, escorted the 21 march leaders to the tarmac.

Earlier, the father-in-law of President Marcos' youngest child Irene, 67-year-old Luis Araneta, joined the marchers. Describing himself as a "concerned Filipino," Mr Araneta said he and Mr Marcos "cannot see eye-to-eye," and that he joined anti-government protests despite appeals from his son Gregggy, Irene Marcos' husband. Asked by a reporter if he felt the Marcos years were coming to an end, he replied, "I pray to God."

The mother of Mr Aquino's alleged assassin Rolando Galman also joined Butz Aquino atop a car mounted with a public address system and said she could face the whole nation and say, "My son was innocent."

FEBC Reports End of Protest

HK060047 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Only 21 members of the opposition's Tarlac to tarmac jogging and march protest were allowed by the authorities to enter the Manila International Airport tarmac. They included Butz Aquino, the brother of the assassinated former Senator Aquino; former Senator Ambrosio Padilla; and lawyer (Joe Cararoya). The protest march and jogging was blocked by the police at (Ed San Cramo) street. Southern police district superintendent Brigadier General (Ruben Escartia) blocked the demonstrators on grounds that they may cause disruption in the traffic to and from the airport. After 7 hours of confrontation, the protesters agreed to only a token entry of the 21 leaders to the airport tarmac. The group, led by Butz Aquino, then knelt in a circle at the exact spot where Senator Aquino was gunned down by the suspected assassin Rolando Galman.

BRUNEIAN CLAIMS PHOTOS OF AQUINO SHOOTING

OW041253 Hong Kong AFP in English 0734 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Manila, Feb 4 (AFP) -- A man said to be in possession of three photographs showing a soldier shooting Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino last August 21 is a Bruneian citizen living in Manila, the lawyer of the family of the alleged assassin said today.

The man who identified himself as Abdul Karim Bir Tan telephoned lawyer Lupino Lazaro before Christmas to tell him he had the pictures. Mr Lazaro is counsel for the family of Rolando Galman, the man who, according to military investigators and military witnesses, killed Mr Aquino on orders of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). But the Aquino family and the political opposition hold the government and the military responsible, maintaining that the ex-senator was killed at Manila airport last August by one of his military escorts.

A Filipino Moslem scholar, who asked not to be named, for his part identified the Bruneian citizen as Abdul Karim Bir Tan Sri Abdul Kadir. Mr Lazaro said the man from Brunei told him that he regularly attended hearings of the official board probing the Aquino assassination. The Bruneian said, according to the lawyer, that the photographs were taken by a relative who was a passenger of a Royal Brunei Airlines plane parked near the China Airlines plane which flew Mr Aquino from Taipei to Manila on the latter's return from three years of voluntary exile in the United States.

The Bruneian, who is said to be married to a Filipino, also indicated that he could not show the pictures, saying the latter were in Brunei. The enquiry board's public coordinator, Bienvenido Tan, earlier said that the board expected to have the pictures by the end of this week. But Mr Lazaro today said he did not know whether the board already had the pictures. The board was not available to comment on this point today.

Mr Tan said that after he and board general counsel Andres Narvasa got initial anonymous tips and later more information from a friend of Mr Tan, the board sent two representatives to Brunei to negotiate the delivery of the pictures more than two weeks ago.

Thursday, a surprise witness, who said he was an envoy of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines' military wing, denied government charges here of the force's involvement in the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino. The witness also apparently sought to link Imelda Marcos, wife of President Marcos, to the Aquino case by saying that one of the military escorts near Mr Aquino when the politician was shot was the son of a former laundrywoman of Mrs Marcos. The witness, who identified himself as Daniel Peralta, 44, secretary to the president of the "council on justice" of the party's New People's Army (NPA), told the board probing the killing that he was testifying due to a "mission order" from his superiors. Mr Peralta sought to refute claims made earlier by government witness Rosendo Cawigan, who had charged that Mr Aquino was an NPA supporter ordered killed because he failed to turn over a large sum of money from Libya.

U.S. MAGAZINE QUOTED ON REMARKS BY AQUINO

HK040033 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] On the Aquino case, the American magazine MOTHER JONES has published an exclusive interview with the assassinated former senator, which says the former senator was convinced President Marcos wanted him to stay alive. Aquino reportedly told correspondent (Spenser Sherman) that the president did not want him dead, because that would make him a martyr. The article also quoted Aquino as saying that his friends in the United States Government had asked him not to return to Manila, because the communists were out to kill him and blame the crime on President Marcos, to provoke a crisis.

The interview with Aquino was made by (Spenser) shortly after the former senator met in San Francisco with former Senator Salvador Laurel, who was insistent that Aquino return to Manila. His American friends reportedly told Aquino that the communists hated him more than President Marcos, and his death would help their cause.

Meanwhile, the Agrava fact-finding board has summoned Food Minister Jesus Tancanco and NBI [National Bureau of Investigation] director Jolly Burgarin to appear before the body next week. The board deputy general counsel Francisco Villa said members of the five-man board, headed by Justice Corazon Agrava, are tentatively scheduled to leave for Tokyo on February 15 to interview 15 witnesses, but the board said it is still awaiting the go signal of the Japanese Embassy. To be interviewed in Tokyo are three Japanese, including two newsmen who reportedly had given conflicting versions of the killing.

MARCOS, IMELDA ON CRITERIA FOR KBL CANDIDATES

HK060045 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] The KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] central committee, headed by party titular head President Marcos, will start scrutinizing today the list of aspirants for the KBL ticket in the coming Batasan elections on May 14.

The president said the final list may be drawn up on or before February 15. The president also announced that the criteria for the selection of KBL candidates are adherence to the party ideology, integrity, and dedication to public service, and good winning changes. A total of 183 seats in the Batasan will be contested in the coming elections. However they may be increased to 203 if the interim Batasan will approve amendments to the election code which increase the elective positions to 203. The president emphasized that opportunists will be rejected in the KBL ticket.

Meanwhile the first lady and Metro Manila Governor Mrs Imelda Romualdez Marcos said performance and acceptance by the people will be the criteria for the selection of KBL candidates in the metropolitan area. She said the KBL will not take anything for granted in Metro Manila, and will field the best candidates. Selections will be based on what the people want. Mrs Marcos said a survey is now underway in Metro Manila for that very purpose.

COMELEC TO CONDUCT VOTERS REREGISTRATION

OWO41340 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] has shifted its attention to the reregistration of voters for the May 14 Batasan elections. The poll body's first move is to inform registered political parties that they have until February 15 to name the representatives who are authorized to name party members and their substitutes in the citizens election committees. In a complementary move, the poll body has authorized election registrars to appoint them from among the recommendees, citizens election committee party members, and their substitutes in voting centers within their respective areas. Comelec Chairman Vicente Santiago, Jr said the election committees will conduct a 4-day registration of voters on March 17, 18, 24, and 25.

OPPOSITION LEADER REJECTS UNIDO ALLIANCE

HKO60452 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] The leader of a central Visayas opposition group has rejected an alliance with UNIDO [United Democratic Nationalist Organization] for the May 14 Batasan elections. A PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY report from Cebu City said secretary general (Dimomaphil Organza) of the Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan [PDP-LAPAN] accused UNIDO Visayas chapter leader (Valentino Legazpi) of making unreasonable demands. In a statement issued from his jail cell, (Organza) said the unreasonable demands made by (Legazpi) showed that he is not willing to enter into any compromise that could pave the way for an alliance. (Organza) did not say what the UNIDO demands were. He said, the PDP-LABAN is alerted to release next week its official line-up of candidates for the May assembly polls.

NEGOTIATIONS TO RESUME WITH IMF FOR STANDBY CREDIT

HKO40431 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Negotiations will resume next week with the International Monetary Fund for the release to the Philippines of a \$650 million standby credit. There are also ongoing negotiations with the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank for agricultural import flow and the establishment of an export development fund to assist the export sector. The country's international reserves are now placed at \$900 million.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata is optimistic that financial and economic improvements will take place in the second half of the year.

Apart from IMF standby credit, the Philippines is also looking forward to the approval of a commodity loan from Japan. Japan's Ambassador Yoshio Okawa said his government is now working on the Philippine Government request for the conversion of its \$250 million industrial loan into a commodity loan. Okawa talked before the Rotary Club of Intramuros.

[Begin Okawa recording] Different agencies and ministries of the Japanese Government in Tokyo are carrying on very intensive and difficult negotiations among themselves, and that is one of the great difficulties, I speak because I represent the government but I also come from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is conducting negotiations with the other ministries, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Finance, the Economic Planning Agency, and so forth. And I would not be surprised if the negotiations with those ministries [words indistinct], and I agree that it has been taking time, in fact I am just as frustrated and impatient as my counterparts in the Philippine Government at the pace with which we have been proceeding. [end recording]

Ambassador Okawa assured the Philippines that everything is moving in the right direction as far as the Philippine Government's request is concerned. He said his government notes the Philippines is making progress. He stressed that his government strongly supports the Philippines and its program of government.

MARCOS COMMENTS ON PORK SUPPLY DEFICIENCIES

HK050029 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] First in the news, President Marcos said yesterday that if the pork supply and price situation does not improve in a day or two, the government may be forced to take over the big pig farms to protect public interests. The president, who arrived in Baguio City yesterday morning, told newsmen that there should be no reason for pork shortage, because we have some of the biggest piggeries in the world. He pointed out, it is ridiculous that we cannot supply our people. He said that we have so far stayed out of the problem because Agriculture Minister Arturo Tanco Jr and Food Minister Jesus Tanchanco were working on it. The president said any takeover, however, will be made with just compensation, but before such a move, the president said he might call the big pig farm owners to a meeting.

The president showed serious concern over reports of overpricing and artificial shortage of pork meat in Metro Manila. Prices of pork were reported to have gone as high as 37 pesos a kilo in the retail market. Pork is one of the essential items under price control. The ceiling price is 24 to 25 pesos per kilo. The government ceiling price for hogs is 16.45 pesos per kilo live weight, and the wholesale price is 22.40 for hog carcass. According to reports, hog-raisers and wholesalers were selling their produce above the government-set ceiling. Some are even withholding the sale of pork, resulting in an artificial shortage.

In a related move, Bureau of Animal Industry Director (Salvador S. Godero) II earlier said that a public hearing early next week has been planned to act on a petition of hog-raisers and determine if hog prices could be increased, and at what reasonable levels.

New Price Ceiling Expected

HK060049 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Excerpts] A new price ceiling for pork is expected to be set up today by the price stabilization council, headed by Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin. Hograisers are scheduled to meet today with the price council to discuss the new price ceiling for hogs and pork. Agriculture Minister Arturo Tanco warned that the government will continue to arrest overpricers of pork products. He said the crackdown will continue despite the meeting today with the hog-raisers and other pork merchants. In another statement, Tanco said there is a pork shortage, and it may continue until May. He blamed the shortage on the depopulation of hog stocks and increase in sales of hogs in the past 2 months. Mr Tanco expected pork supplies to normalize in May.

ARMED FORCES PROTECT OIL DRILLING OPERATION

OW051404 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1300 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] The Armed Forces are committed to protecting the oil drilling exploration in the continental shelf west of Palawan. AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief General Fabian Ver, made the assurance in a speech before the Geological Society of the Philippines. General Ver said the AFP has created the western command based on Puerto Princesa precisely to protect the drilling operations there.

REBEL LEADER REPORTED WOUNDED IN ENCOUNTER

OW041342 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] The military is verifying reports that rebel leader (Jovencho Balweg), brother of renegade priest Father (Conrado Balweg) has been seriously wounded in a recent encounter. The encounter reportedly took place last January 30 at (Asahan Quing) in Malibong Abra. (Jovencho Balweg), who carries a 30,000 pesos price on his head, is wanted for a series of alleged ambushes against military troops and raids on military installations.

5 GOVERNMENT SOLDIERS KILLED IN BASILAN

OW041434 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1300 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Five soldiers were killed in an ambush in Basilan reportedly carried out by heavily armed terrorists of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF]. The report was made by Basilan PC [Philippine Constabulary] provincial commander Lieutenant Commander (Resureccion Miroviten). The 5 victims were enlisted army men stationed in (Tumahubong) and riding in a military jeepney when ambushed yesterday morning in City of (Sangian Suwisit), Basilan. The names of the victims were not immediately available. One soldier was reported missing. The MNLF terrorists fled after taking the dead soldiers' firearms.

LABOR MINISTRY SETS UP UNEMPLOYMENT TASK FORCE

HK050428 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] The Ministry of Labor and Employment has created a special task force to study the unemployment problem of western Visayas and to recommend preventive and remedial courses of action. The ministry set up the task force to counter the causes and effects of shutdowns, retrenchment, and layoffs, on instructions of Labor Minister Blas Ople. The task force will coordinate with local government, particularly provincial leaders, in undertaking studies and mapping out countermoves. Meanwhile Ople said the scope of coverage of the 3-month social security system's salary loans is (?with) temporary workers affected by shutdowns, retrenchments, or laid off.

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